

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY RECEIVES STUDENTS' STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA

OW071604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 7 (XINHUA)--Foreign students in Beijing in a joint statement presented to the Chinese Foreign Ministry strongly demanded withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

The statement says that "we call on all parties concerned to withdraw all foreign troops from Kampuchean territory" and to "safeguard the right of the Khmer people to determine their own destiny and to carry out the peaceful reconstruction of their country."

The statement, "Save the Khmer People", was signed by 338 students from 47 countries.

It says: "Although as students we have limited power, we are determined to contribute morally and materially toward the alleviation of the suffering in Kampuchea. We call on the peoples of all nations to save the Khmer people."

The students raised a total of 2879.67 yuan (1882.14 U.S. dollars) in one week for aid to the suffering people of Kampuchea. The funds will be forwarded to the International Committee of the Red Cross for medical care of children in Kampuchea, according to the statement.

XINHUA CITES LUNS, VANCE REMARKS AT NATO MEETING

OW131916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, December 13 (XINHUA)--NATO Secretary General Dr. Joseph Luns told the winter meeting of the NATO council which opened here this morning that it appears from all indications that "the decade ahead will pose even more serious challenge to the alliance."

Opening the meeting attended by the foreign ministers or representatives of 15 NATO member nations, he said, "Symbolically this December meeting of ministers marks the end of a turbulent and difficult decade." He went on to say: "We remain committed to the pursuit of the detente policy. Yet we must recognize that we have made little real progress on the road. One of our principal problems is the continued, unrestrained growth of Soviet power on a global scale. The other main threat to our security stems from increasing instability and extremism in the Third World. Inevitably, there is interaction between these two challenges. Never before in the history of our alliance has there been greater need for cohesion and solidarity, for frank, untrammelled and intensive consultation."

U.S. Secretary of State and present Honorary President of the Council Cyrus Vance pointed out that "in the history of the alliance, this meeting will be remembered as a moment of special significance" and that "we meet at the opening of a new decade. None of us believes that the times ahead will be easy".

He said: "We are acting to strengthen our strategic forces in the United States; to modernize our theater nuclear forces in Europe; and to improve our conventional posture." The decisions to modernize theater nuclear forces, which was decided at a special meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers yesterday, "promise to take us into the eighties with a sense of real security. It has been clear to all that we will maintain the fortitude and determination necessary to carry these decisions forward," he said, adding, "It is clear to all that we will pursue security for Europe through negotiations as well as through military preparedness."

XINHUA ON STEPS TO ENHANCE WEST EUROPEAN DEFENSE

OW140512 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA reporters Lu Hengjun and Tang Liuyi: "An Important Step To Strengthen West European Defense"]

[Text] Brussels, 13 Dec--After more than 5 hours of intensive consultations here from this afternoon to this evening, foreign ministers and defense ministers of the 14 NATO member nations decided to deploy 572 Pershing-II medium-range missiles and land-based Tomahawk cruise missiles beginning in 1983. This is an important step taken by NATO countries for strengthening West European defense and one of the vital decisions made in 30 years since the founding of NATO.

The balance of power between East and West in the European theater has been increasingly unfavorable to NATO since the 1960's. The balance of conventional forces has long been to the disadvantage of NATO, and the strategic nuclear forces, in which NATO had led, are now on a par with the Soviet Union's. In the field of theater nuclear forces, the Soviet Union has in the past 2 years deployed medium-range SS-20 missiles of longer range, better mobility and greater accuracy, together with Backfire bombers, thus creating a serious imbalance of strength and making the theater nuclear forces a key factor affecting the balance of power between East and West in the European theater.

Such a situation naturally aroused the serious concern of Western countries. The London conference of the heads of NATO countries held earlier in 1977 had listed the modernization of theater nuclear weapons in the 15-year long term defense plan; after long, drawn-out consultations among the countries concerned, with the exception of the Netherlands and Belgium, which had certain reservations, NATO finally made a decision on the modernization of the theater nuclear weapons at today's conference. The NATO people held that the Pershing-II medium-range missiles and the Tomahawk cruise missiles have greater accuracy than the Soviet SS-20 missiles and that once their deployment is completed, they will pose a threat to the Soviet homefront, thereby achieving a balance in the theater nuclear forces.

The Soviet Union has been doing its best to obstruct NATO from making a decision on the modernization of the theater nuclear weapons in the past several months by using unscrupulous means of inducement and pressure. On 6 October Brezhnev personally announced that the Soviet Union would unilaterally withdraw troops and tanks from East Germany and and warned Western European countries not to deploy medium-range missiles, or it would lead to serious consequences. Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko also made a special trip to West Germany to exert pressure on that country.

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A 3

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The Warsaw Pact organization again called a conference of defense ministers and foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact countries, threatening that the basis for negotiations would be lost if NATO made a decision on deploying medium-range missiles. But the current situation is different from that of 2 years ago, after all, when NATO was debating on the deployment of neutron bombs. NATO has finally withstood Soviet pressure and made its decision to modernize the theater nuclear forces.

In deciding on the deployment of the medium-range missiles, this joint conference of NATO members' foreign ministers and defense ministers also put forth proposals to hold talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of arms. This reflects that certain West European countries are planning to curb the Soviet desire for arms expansion through negotiations. Just as NATO Secretary General Luns said: "If we negotiate with nothing to go on, then they (the Soviets) will show no interest in this matter at all." Such a statement indeed drove home the crucial point in negotiating with the Soviet Union."

It should be pointed out that the deployment of the medium-range nuclear weapons will not come into effect until 1983. The international situation in the next 3 years between now and 1983 may change; differences among the NATO member nations regarding the modernization of theater nuclear weapons exist, and the Soviet Union may continue to advance its production and deployment of nuclear weapons. It is very hard to tell whether or not NATO can strike a balance in theater nuclear weapons by then. It appears that NATO is facing an extremely arduous task in strengthening the West European defense.

NATO CONCERNED OVER SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP

OWL41936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, December 14 (XINHUA)--NATO ministers expressed concern over the external expansion and military build-up of the Soviet Union as the regular winter meeting of the NATO Ministerial Council came to an end here today.

The final communique of the meeting points out, "Events since their (the ministers') previous meeting showed the continuing influence of forces not conducive to the consolidation of international stability and security. They (the ministers) expressed concern over the direct or indirect actions of the Soviet Union and some of its allies in a number of troubled areas concurrent with a very considerable build-up, both qualitative and quantitative, in Warsaw Pact military strength, and particularly with growing Soviet theatre nuclear and conventional capabilities. The ministers noted that these developments were a cause for legitimate disquiet and were not compatible either with assurances by the Warsaw Pact countries that they do not seek military superiority or with their public-declared intention to promote detente, particularly in the military sphere. The ministers reiterated their view that detente must be worldwide and indivisible in character."

"The ministers confirmed", it adds, "their governments were resolved to take steps to reduce the growing imbalance of forces by improving their military capabilities and thus maintain an adequate level of deterrence and defence across the full spectrum. They recalled the determination of their governments to achieve, as a key element in conventional force modernization, more effective use of available resources through cooperative equipment programmes and standardization and interoperability of weapons systems." In this respect, "they repeated that through the transatlantic dialogue they would continue to work towards more balanced relations among the European and North American members of the alliance in the field of armaments development and production in order to enhance the availability and quality of new defence equipment."

"Looking forward to the 1980's" the communique states, "the ministers expressed their confidence" in "maintaining the strength and cohesion of their alliance and pursuing the complementary goals of arms control".

Other topics discussed at the meeting include the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to be held in Madrid next year, mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe (MBFR), developments with regard to Berlin and Germany as a whole, and differences between Greece and Turkey.

As a complementary to "measures to reduce the military imbalance through concrete improvement and modernization of long-range theatre nuclear and conventional forces", the meeting adopted several initiatives ranging from "an offer to negotiate for substantial reductions in the level of long-range theatre nuclear forces as well as inter-continental strategic forces within the framework of Salt 3", "unilateral withdrawal of one thousand U.S. nuclear warheads from Europe", to "a proposal for an interim phase 1 agreement for MBFR". The ministers urged the Warsaw Pact countries "to give prompt and serious consideration to their initiatives".

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UNITED STATES

B 1

CARTER ON IRAN SITUATION IN INTERVIEW, SPEECH

OW140742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

["U.S. President Declares His Wish To Avoid Bloodshed Over the Iran Crisis"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 13 (XINHUA)--President Carter today declared that he would do everything he could "to avoid any bloodshed, provided our hostages are not physically harmed."

In an interview with a group of Gannett newspaper and broadcast executives, Carter said that he would not permit the crisis to be dragged out indefinitely. "I will do my utmost to prevent that," he said, adding "We will continue to keep the issue of their illegal incarceration in the forefront of the consciousness, not only of Americans, but the entire world."

In a Christmas speech later today, President Carter also dealt with the situation in Iran. He said that Iran has "violated every international law imaginable" by holding the hostages. "It's important to maintain one issue in our mind and national consciousness in our dealing with Iran and with other nations and that is the early and safe release of the American hostages", he stated.

U.S. SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO HEAR GOLDWATER CASE

OW141942 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, 13 Dec--The U.S. Supreme Court today issued an order refusing to hear the case initiated by Senator Goldwater and others against President Carter's termination of the U.S.-Taiwan "mutual defense treaty." This removed the final obstruction so the United States can terminate the U.S.-Taiwan treaty as scheduled on 1 January next year.

The Supreme Court order, which was passed by a vote of 7 to 2, says: The question involved in the case is "a nonjusticiable political question that can never be considered by this court." The Supreme Court announced that the case was remanded to the District Court with directions to dismiss the complaint.

The U.S.-Taiwan "mutual defense treaty" was signed in 1954. The treaty stipulates that it may be abrogated by either of the signatories if a notice to terminate it is served 1 year in advance. On 15 December last year, the U.S. Government announced in a statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China that it would terminate the treaty on 1 January 1980.

Senator Goldwater charged that the decision of the U.S. Government was "illegal" and mustered more than 20 other Congressmen to file a suit against President Carter on 22 December last year. Following some judicial procedures, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled on 30 November this year that President Carter has the authority to terminate the treaty. Goldwater and the others appealed to the Supreme Court on 3 December. Goldwater visited Taiwan from 6 to 11 December, where he asserted that he would adhere to his stand against termination of the U.S.-Taiwan treaty.

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B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVES U.S.-CHINA TRADE AGREEMENT

OW142202 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, the trade subcommittee of the U.S. House Finance Committee adopted a resolution on 11 December approving the U.S.-Chinese trade agreement and decided to present the resolution to the committee for discussion.

The agreement stipulates that the United States will grant most-favored-nation status to China.

The U.S.-Chinese trade agreement was sent to Congress by President Carter on 23 October for review and ratification.

PRC CONSULATE-GENERAL IN SAN FRANCISCO INAUGURATED

OW142124 Beijing XINHUA in English 2104 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] San Francisco, December 14 (XINHUA)--The Consulate-General of the People's Republic of China has been formally inaugurated in San Francisco following the opening of the Chinese Consulate-General in Houston earlier last month.

A reception was given here last night by Hu Dingyi, the Chinese consul-general, to mark the occasion. Among the 400 guests attending the reception were Mrs. Louise Renne, acting mayor of the city, Mrs. Barbara Watson, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and local leading figures of various circles as well as Chinese compatriots and Americans of Chinese origin.

Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Chai Zemin made a special trip to attend the reception and delivered a speech. He said: "The Chinese people are quite familiar with the name of San Francisco and cherish cordial feelings toward it. Friendly contacts between the Chinese people and people of San Francisco and California at large, have a long-standing history."

Proposing a toast at the reception, Consul-General Hu Dingyi expressed his thanks to the local people and Chinese compatriots for their assistance to the opening of the consulate-general.

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SOVIET UNION

C 1

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET VIEW OF UPCOMING NATO MEETING

HK140431 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Liang Li: "Moscow and the 'Glass House'"]

[Text] NATO countries lying within the range of Soviet SS-20 missiles are about to meet in Brussels to discuss the question of producing and deploying a new medium-range missile to counter this threat.

As the date of the meeting draws near, the Kremlin leaders have again and again delivered talks and issued repeated threats via their propaganda machinery in their endeavor to prevent this meeting from making a decision on this issue. A few days ago, Moscow even "symbolically" withdrew 100 military personnel and 20 tanks [as received] from East Germany amid the music played by a military band. As the saying goes: Something is better than nothing. This gesture is surely better than not withdrawing any soldiers. However, compared to the 400,000 Soviet troops and 6,000 Soviet tanks stationed in East Germany, this meager number is much too symbolic."

An article published in PRAVDA achieved a more solid effect than this gesture of troop withdrawal. It read this lecture to leaders of the West European countries which are now preparing to discuss the issue of deploying missiles: "You must understand that this is tantamount to sitting in your own glass house and preparing to throw stones at your neighbor's house. As everybody knows, this is a very dangerous thing to do." How meaningful! The Soviets can threaten others from the fortified houses in all their launching sites while others have to sit in their glass houses without even a single stone in their hands to hit back. Who says PRAVDA has no "truth"? This is a living example of the "truth" of a hegemonist.

The Soviet supremacy in conventional and nuclear weapons over West Europe has already given the latter a feeling of insecurity. PRAVDA's sarcastic remark that West Europe is like a glass house precisely shows that as Moscow sees it, West Europe really cannot withstand a single blow. Thus, Moscow's ridicule and threats can only urge the West European people to clearly see what a dangerous situation they are in and quickly make the right response.

SOVIET MEDIA REPONSE TO NATO DECISION ON MISSILE SYSTEM

OWL70629 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec--According to TASS, under the banner headline "A Mine Under the Castle of Detente," the 14 December PRAVDA carries a news report on the decision by the NATO council of ministers on deploying medium-range guided missiles in Western Europe. The newspaper also carries a number of letters from its readers "indignantly" denouncing the NATO decision, together with foreign press and other reactions opposing the NATO decision and supporting the Soviet stand.

On 13 December TASS published two commentaries expressing burning indignation against the NATO plan to deploy new missiles in Western Europe because the Soviet Union "has been making every effort" in the past month or so to launch a tremendous propaganda and diplomatic offensive to frustrate the NATO plan. On 11 December TASS assessed the situation by saying that "NATO is totally split on the eve of the Brussels conference," that "the development of the situation has shown that it is obviously impossible to smoothly implement the above-mentioned plan," and that "mounting difficulties lie ahead of this plan." Nevertheless, NATO finally approved the plan for modernization of nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

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TASS denounced the NATO decision as "jeopardizing peace and international detente" and said that "if NATO insists on this dangerous plan for further escalating the arms race in Europe, the escalation will inevitably aggravate tension and confrontation."

Touching on the parallel measures put forth by NATO on the deployment of new guided missiles and negotiation of arms control, TASS said: NATO's current action "does not have any parallel" and "has destroyed the basis of negotiation." TASS denounced NATO's scheme to conduct negotiations on a basis entirely different from the Soviet proposal, that is, on the basis of the measures just approved by NATO on deploying a new U.S. nuclear missile system in West Europe." TASS noted that NATO has also "put forward a whole set of preconditions that will place the NATO alliance in a more superior position than the Warsaw treaty organization."

STALIN'S CENTENNIAL TO BE COMMEMORATED IN GEORGIA, USSR

OW170518 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec--News from Tbilisi is that the Georgian people in the Soviet Union are preparing a solemn commemoration of the centennial of Stalin's birth. According to an AFP reporter, parades are scheduled to be held in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia SSR, and in Stalin's native place Gori on 21 December to commemorate Stalin's birth.

The report said: "The memory of Stalin is cherished in Georgia today. In Tbilisi, a bridge, a park, a factory and a kolkhoz are named after Stalin."

The report also said: "In shops in Tbilisi, portraits of Stalin are displayed and the number is often greater than those of present Soviet party and state leader Brezhnev," and "the people can now buy commemorative pens, calendars and even key chains in honor of Stalin. Most of these items were produced without authorization."

The AFP reporter gave a description of Gori, Stalin's native place, which is 75 km from Tbilisi: "The first thing that attracts a traveler at the Gori railway station is a huge color portrait of a happily smiling Stalin. A little further along Stalin Avenue, one can see a 20-meter tall statue of Stalin standing prodigiously at the Stalin Plaza." The report said the Stalin Memorial Hall has been closed down since January this year for "repair." Personnel of the hall expressed hope that it would be reopened on 21 December. He said: "We are making all necessary preparations for the commemoration of the centennial of Stalin's birth."

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NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

XINHUA: S. KOREAN MILITARY POWER STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES

OW151846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)--Power struggle in the South Korean Armed Forces has intensified. With the arrest of martial law commander and Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hua, and President Choe Kyu-Ha's dismissed on December 13 of Defense Minister No Chae-hyon, according to news reports received here.

KYODO reported that "the dismissal of No Chae-hyon is another surprise change in the course of the wrestling for power within the military; and that "the situation apparently indicates a continued schism among the rival military leaders".

An AFP report said that Chong Sung-hwa and 14 other senior and junior army generals had been arrested in what amounted to a veritable coup within the army. Those arrested include the provost marshal and the chief of the Seoul Garrison Command. Chon Ru-hwan, army security command chief, was believed to be "the real string-puller and played a key role in the arrest", it added.

President Choe Kyu-ha yesterday announced his new cabinet and named Air Force Chief of Staff Chu Yong-pok as defense minister and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Kim Chong-hwan as minister of home affairs.

An AP report said the new cabinet showed clearly "the strength of the emerging hardline generals".

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE WORKERS MEETING ENDS

OW170846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (XINHUA)--A national meeting of foreign trade workers, held here from December 14 to 16, discussed the question of further developing foreign trade in conformity with the realistic demand of socialist construction, according to KCNA report.

President Kim Il-song came out to the meeting place on December 16 and posed for a photograph with the participants in the meeting. Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae made a report at the meeting.

The meeting stressed that foreign trade with many countries of the world should be developed on a large scale on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and filling each other's needs in keeping with the requirement of the developing realities in Korea.

XINHUA ON STRAIN IN U.S.-JAPANESE RELATIONS

OW150902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira today assured U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield in Tokyo that Japan would limit its import of Iranian oil to the level before November 4--620,000 barrels a day.

According to news reports received here, the prime minister has warned Japanese companies not to buy Iranian crude at high spot-market prices.

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He reiterated that Iran's taking of American hostages "violates international law". He expressed the hope for "the release of these hostages at the earliest possible date". He added that Japan "will do what it can for the freeing of the hostages." These statements were made as an effort to ease the lately strained relations with the U.S. over Iran.

After the seizing of the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran as hostages on November 4, the U.S. administration announced the suspension of its import of Iranian crude as economic boycott and has appealed for cooperation of its allies.

Nonetheless, Japanese firms and oil companies have bought in over 20 million barrels of Iranian crude at 40 U.S. dollars a barrel at spot market. This amounts to half of the quantity of crude which the United States stopped to purchase from Iran to the end of this year.

In his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita in Paris on December 10, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance impressed him U.S. disapproval of Japan's ambivalence over the U.S.-Iranian Crisis. Meanwhile, a number of influential U.S. Congressmen publicly demanded that Japan support the U.S. economic boycott against Iran.

To remove this strain, Prime Minister Ohira summoned the Japanese ambassadors to Middle East countries and the United States on December 12 and told them he feared that it might develop into a "political issue" and jeopardize Japan's cordial relations with the United States.

He also instructed the Foreign Ministry and Ministry of International Trade and Industry to act urgently on the matter.

On the same day, Foreign Minister Okita made clear his ministry's position that in taking American hostages, the Iranian Government had "violated international law". He demanded the release of the hostages without delay.

At his meeting with Mansfield today, Prime Minister Ohira said he hoped that the United States would understand Japan's difficulties in oil supply. He assured the U.S. Ambassador that Japan would reduce the present level of Iranian crude imports and would not grant any more credit to Iran.

Mansfield, in return, expressed satisfaction with what Japan had decided to do and said that all the misunderstandings had been dispelled.

Japanese Envoy to U.S.

OW161602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 16 (XINHUA)--Japanese Ambassador to the United States Fumishiko Togo suggested on December 14 that Japan "give careful consideration to the timing" of making available to Vietnam its economic assistance set at 14,000 million yen.

The ambassador, who is here to report his work to the government, put forward to Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito his recommendations concerning matters which should be handled with particular care in the context of Japanese-U.S. relations.

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Commenting on whether Japan's defence spending should be kept at 0.9 percent of its gross national product--a key issue in the compilation of the next year's government budget, the ambassador said: "The United States and other NATO member countries have agreed to increase their defence expenditure. So it becomes a problem for us whether we should keep ours at 0.9 per cent of the GNP."

He urged the government to take care not to jeopardize the mutual trust between Japan and the United States, while compiling the defence budget.

In view of the recent strain in relations with the U.S. as a result of Japan's massive purchase of Iranian crude at high spot-market prices, Togo expressed his worry that the Japanese-U.S. relations may deteriorate further over the questions of Japan's economic aid to Vietnam and its defence budget.

JAPANESE ENVOYS ON COOPERATION WITH MIDEAST

OW141330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 14 (XINHUA)--In order to obtain energy resources from the Middle East, it is necessary for Japan to make every effort to strengthen relations with the countries there, stressed Japanese diplomatic envoys to the Near and Middle East countries at their meeting held here from December 10 to 13.

The meeting submitted a proposal to the Japanese Government with regard to Japan's policy towards the Middle East.

The proposal said that to enhance mutual understanding between Japan and the Middle East countries, Japan should promote the exchange of visits and intercourse of culture and sports, help the Middle East countries build themselves and train their personnel, and expand economic and technological cooperation.

The Palestinian issue, the proposal pointed out, is the key to the maintenance of peace in the Middle East. In consideration of the fact that the Palestinian Liberation Organization represents the Palestinian people, dialogue with the organization should also be strengthened in the future, it said.

OKITA'S REMARKS ON SOVIET DRAFT TREATY

OW141706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 14 (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said today that the Soviet draft of a Japan-U.S.S.R. treaty of good-neighbourhood and cooperation is worth studying. However, in view of the Soviet military build-up in Japan's northern territories which runs counter to good-neighbourliness and cooperation. Consequently, it is unacceptable to the Japanese people. He made the statement at the foreign affairs committee of the House of Councillors here this afternoon when he was questioned by a Socialist Party dietmen about the Soviet draft treaty.

The Soviet draft was put forward in January 1978 when former Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda visited the Soviet Union.

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XINHUA REPORTS SRV INCURSIONS INTO CHINA FROM 1-10 DEC

OW171344 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec--In early December Vietnamese armed personnel continued to cause blood to be shed in incidents in China's Yunnan and Guangxi border areas, killing four Chinese border inhabitants and wounding two others.

In the early morning of 6 December when commune members in the Maqi production team of the Pinghe commune in Luchun County, Yunnan Province, were working in the fields, they stepped on a mine laid by Vietnamese soldiers on a small path between fields. One person was killed and another person wounded in the explosion.

On the morning of the same day when commune members of the Banpo production brigade in Xiaobazi commune in Maguan County, Yunnan Province, were working near the border, they were fired upon by Vietnamese troops on the other side of the border. Two commune members were seriously wounded. At that time, the Vietnamese troops even had the audacity to cross the border. They continued to fire at the commune masses. They then killed the two seriously wounded commune members with bayonets. Only after the Chinese militiamen and border defense personnel returned fire did the Vietnamese intruders flee to their side of the border.

In the afternoon of 7 December, Vietnamese troops again frenziedly fired at the Qingjiao production team in Jinchang commune in Maguan County, Yunnan Province, wounding one border inhabitant and destroying many commune members' houses. In the afternoon on the same day when Tan Shiqing, a commune member in Ehuai village, Longbang commune, Jingxi County, Guangxi Province, was cutting grass on the Chinese side of the border, he was shot to death by a Vietnamese soldiers.

In the early morning of 6 December and in the afternoon of 8 December, Vietnamese troops separately sent a barrage of propaganda shells at the county seat of Hekou Yao Nationality Autonomous County in Yunnan Province and at the border areas in Jinchang commune of Maguan County in Yunnan Province, spreading a large number of vicious anti-China propaganda leaflets.

According to statistics compiled by a department concerned, Vietnamese troops made 78 armed provocations in China's Yunnan and Guangxi border areas from 1 to 10 December. There were 53 such provocations in Yunnan and 25 provocations in Guangxi.

HOANG VAN HOAN DEPARTS KUNMING AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

OW170740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Kunming, December 17 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Comrade Hoang Van Hoan left here by air yesterday after a four-day visit to this southwest China city. He arrived in Kunming from Beijing on December 12.

Comrade Hoang was given a warm welcome by leading local party, government and army officials, as well as by old Chinese friends with whom he worked as a young revolutionary in Yunnan Province. These included An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Li Qiming, Yang Dezhi, Liu Zhijiang, Zhang Zhixiu, Zhu Jiabi and Chen Fang.

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On the evening of December 12, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan was honored at a dinner hosted by Comrade An Pingsheng. Those present recalled the profound friendship between the two parties and two peoples nurtured by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and President Ho Chi Minh. They expressed indignation against Le Duan's anti-China activities and his acts aimed at undermining traditional Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

During his stay in Kunming, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan visited Daguan Park where he had a bird's-eye view of the landscape around the lake of Kunming. Some 40 years ago, the late President Ho Chi Minh met with Comrade Hoang Van Hoan at the same spot to discuss the situation in the Vietnamese revolution.

RED CROSS GROUP VISITS REFUGEES IN FUJIAN PROVINCE

OW100416 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 8 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Red Cross International Committee inspecting group of the Red Cross Society recently took an inspection tour of Fujian to inspect the settlement of refugees from Indochina. The inspection group expressed satisfaction with and thanks for the tremendous efforts made by the Chinese Government and Red Cross Societies at all levels to settle refugees from Indochina. It expressed great sympathy for the refugees and said it would help them locate their missing kinsmen with the assistance of the international Red cross society. The refugees were very much obligated to the Red Cross International Committee of the Red Cross Society for the loving attention paid to them.

Since May 1978, Fujian has received and settled a total of more than 22,000 refugees expelled from the country by the Vietnamese authorities. All of the Red Cross Societies and medical personnel in Fujian have shown great concern for the refugees' health and taken epidemic prevention measures among the children. They have also extended necessary care for sick old people, women and children so they can soon recover from illnesses. The inspection group was happy to see the refugees working actively together with local workers.

After chatting with the refugees, the inspection group understood that the refugees had been tragically and inhumanely persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities. Their relatives still residing in Vietnam have not been allowed to write to or receive letters from them. During the inspection tour, the inspection group found that the number of people in local plants and on local farms doubled and then redoubled after the settlement of large numbers of refugees and that there were tremendous difficulties in housing, the drinking water supply and medical care. The inspection group was extremely concerned about this and promised to report it to the international red cross organization.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND STILL RECOGNIZE POL POT

OW071900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 7 XINHUA--New Zealand and Australia will not withdraw their recognition of Democratic Kampuchea, stated New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock today respectively in their own countries, according to reports from Wellington and Canberra.

Prime Minister Muldoon said that New Zealand would follow the policy of the ASEAN governments which still recognized the Pol Pot regime as the legal government of Kampuchea. He pointed out that the withdrawal of recognition from the Pol Pot regime would not help achieve the objective of a political settlement in Kampuchea. "We are, therefore, not in a position to take the same action as Britain has done," he stressed.

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Australian Foreign Minister Peacock said today that his country would not withdraw its recognition of the Pol Pot government. "Australia could not accept Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia (Kampuchea) and its virtual occupation of that country," he noted. Australia, he said, stood for the implementation of the U.N. resolution which calls for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. The de-recognition by Australia of the Pol Pot government would not assist this aim, he stressed.

THAILAND CONTINUES TO RECOGNIZE POL POT GOVERNMENT

Thai Foreign Minister Statement

OW081842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 8 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 8 (XINHUA)--Thailand will continue to recognize the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as most of the countries in the world do, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun told reporters here yesterday, according to SING SIAN YIT PAO of Thailand.

He said, Thailand will not consider recognition of a regime sustained by the support of foreign troops. Because Thailand as well as other ASEAN countries and many countries in the world believe that the recognition of a Kampuchean regime supported by foreign troops means recognition of the justification of what these foreign troops have done in Kampuchea, which will boost the aggressors' arrogance. This runs counter to the desire of Thailand, other ASEAN countries and many countries in the world for stability in this region and peace in the world.

Foreign Minister Uppadit said this when asked by reporters on the situation in Kampuchea.

He said, Thailand and other ASEAN countries will make efforts along with the majority of countries of the world to safeguard the principles of the U.N. Charter and the eventual affectuation of the U.N. General Assembly resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

Uppadit 14 Dec Statement

OW151528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 15 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun said here today that continued recognition of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a principle to which the ASEAN countries have adhered unflinchingly and all along.

Democratic Kampuchea is a sovereign state, he pointed out. To recognize a "government" propped up by foreign armed forces instead of the government of that sovereign state is tantamount to acceding to foreign intervention and aggression and approving the overthrow of a legitimately-constituted government by a foreign country with recourse to force.

The foreign minister went on to declare that what has happened in Kampuchea violated the principles of international law and the principle of upholding and safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country. "This is something of which the ASEAN countries absolutely cannot approve," he said.

Minister Uppadit said that he is most pleased to know that Australia and New Zealand take the same position as that of the ASEAN members--continued recognition of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He appealed to all other countries which uphold justice to continue to recognize the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, as the ASEAN nations and Australia and New Zealand are now doing.

Uppadit gave this statement to the press at the airport in Bangkok yesterday upon his return from Kuala Lumpur where he attended a special meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers yesterday.

He said that all the ASEAN foreign ministers believe the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border was caused by the escalation of the fighting inside Kampuchea, the consequent flood of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand, and the incursions of foreign troops into the Thai border areas. All this has posed threat to the peace and security of Thailand and other ASEAN countries, he added.

He told the press that the other four ASEAN countries are deeply concerned about the security of Thailand and have pledged to come to Thailand's aid in various ways and at all times over the refugee problem or matters concerning its security.

The other ASEAN foreign ministers had expressed support for Thailand's policy to provide temporary shelter and relief to the Kampuchean refugees. They appealed to the United Nations and other international organizations to take effective measures to see to it that relief supplies are actually distributed among the Kampuchean refugees.

MALAYSIA WOULD HELP THAILAND AGAINST INCURSION

OW111810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA)--Malaysia would offer military assistance to Thailand if it was invaded by another country, Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn told parliament today, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur.

He said Malaysia made the commitment because the security, sovereignty and independence of both countries were closely linked.

Paper Supports Pledge

OW140322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--The Malaysian English daily THE NEW STRAITS TIMES in an editorial yesterday supports Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn's pledge to send military aid to Thailand if it were attacked by foreign troops, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur.

The editorial says, "It is a good thing that the prime minister has stated in unmistakable terms that the independence and sovereignty of Thailand is closely linked to the independence and sovereignty of Malaysia. It logically follows that any threat to our close northern friend must be seen as a threat to us. Logic also dictates that we cannot sit idly by should Thailand be attacked by any country."

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CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS NEW ZEALAND ARTISTS' PERFORMANCE

OW131848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--An audience of well over 1,000 attended the final performance in Beijing this evening of the tour of China by the New Zealand Maori song and dance group. In the audience was Vice-Premier Cheng Muhua who was accorded a Maori traditional ceremonial welcome at a Maori Marae (community) when she visited New Zealand last March. The ceremony was the same as that given during tonight's performance, which reminded the Chinese vice-premier of the festival celebrations she attended at the Marae.

At the beginning of the performance, the group's art director Kingi Matutaeru Ihaka, who had introduced Vice-Premier Chen Muhua to the Maori queen at the marae last March, conveyed the Maori queen's best wishes to the Chinese vice-premier.

Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met art director Mr. Ihaka and principal artists during the intermission. She thanked the artists for coming from New Zealand to entertain the Chinese audiences. She asked the art director, upon his return home, to convey her warm wishes to the Maori queen and wish happiness to her whole family.

Joining the audience for evening were Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of culture, and Zhang Wenjin, vice-foreign minister, and New Zealand Ambassador to China Harle Freeman-Green and Mrs. Freeman-Greene. New Zealand writer Rewi Alley, who is an old friend of the Chinese people, also attended the performance.

The group will leave here for home via Guangzhou tomorrow.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM AUSTRALIA

OW120212 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial friendship delegation headed by Xu Jiatun, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, returned to Nanjing by plane this afternoon after successfully concluding a visit to Victoria, Australia. At the airport to greet the returning delegation were responsible persons of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality, including Chu Jiang and (Zhou Guofan). The Jiangsu provincial friendship delegation went to Australia at the invitation of Premier Hamer of the State of Victoria. During its stay in the State of Victoria, the delegation visited industrial and mining enterprises, crop and livestock farms, harbor facilities, schools, hospitals and offshore oil exploration projects. Members of the delegation were warmly welcomed by Premier Hamer and people from all walks of life. During its visit, the delegation and the Australian side signed a communique on the agreement on cementing fraternal relations between Jiangsu Province and the State of Victoria.

FRENCH RESEARCH MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO CHINA

Signs Scientific Cooperation Agreements

OW151536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)--A protocol was signed here this afternoon by Fang Yi, vice-premier and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Mr. Pierre Aigrain, French secretary of state for research.

In the document, the two sides affirmed the achievements so far in scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries since they signed the agreement in this field in January, 1978. They also reviewed the prospects for the development of such cooperation.

Meanwhile, an agreement was also signed by Chinese Minister of Geology Sun Daguang and Secretary Pierre Aigrain, on scientific and technical cooperation in the geological sphere between the Ministry of Geology of the People's Republic of China and the secretariat of state for research under the prime minister. This is the 14th agreement of its kind signed so far between the governments of China and France.

AFP Cites Aigrain

OW151830 Hong Kong AFP in English 1816 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, Dec 15 (AFP)--France and China will next summer mount the first of three annual geological expeditions on the north face of the Himalayas, French Secretary of State for Scientific Research Pierre Aigrain said here today.

Mr Aigrain, who will leave tomorrow after an official visit to Beijing, told AFP that their task would be to set up some 60 micro-seismological checkpoints along the Chinese side of the mountain range. The instrument readings would supply data on shifts in the Indian subcontinental shelf where it meets the Asian continental shelf. The expeditions were part of a wider programme envisaged by last year's Franco-Chinese scientific cooperation treaty, Mr Aigrain said.

His talks here with Vice-Premiers Deng Xiaoping and Fang Yi advanced other joint projects between France and China, notably in scientific instrumentation, medicine, agronomy, and biology, Mr Aigrain said. Draft plans for joint ocean study projects were also discussed.

Mr Aigrain said that despite obsolescent or unautomated equipment and years of lost progress, the level of Chinese research at the centres he had visited was impressive, all the way from oceanography to nuclear physics. He noted that Chinese scientific research equipment was competitive in many sectors, though less streamlined than Western models.

Departs Beijing

OW161634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)--Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state for research of France, Mme. Aigrain and their party left here for home by air this evening. The French guests were seen off at the airport by Fang Yi, vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Claude Chayet, French ambassador to China.

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DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO PRC

Leaves Nanjing for Shanghai

OW131729 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] According to our station correspondent's report, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon and his wife ended their visit to Nanjing and left for Shanghai by a special plane this afternoon in the company of Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. They were seen off by Xu Jiatao, chairman, and Zhou Yifeng, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Wang Zhaoquan, vice chairman of the provincial CPCC committee, Wang Chubin, vice chairman of the Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Prior to his departure, President Gouled granted an interview to our station reporter. He said: "Nanjing is a dynamic city which is full of welcome for the people of Djibouti. I congratulate you on your achievements in transforming the city and developing the economy." He hoped that economic, technical and cultural exchanges between the Chinese and Djibouti peoples will increase with each passing day, and that the friendship between the two peoples will further deepen.

President Gouled and his party visited this morning the former office of the CCP delegation at No 30 Meiyuan New Village, where Premier Zhou worked. The distinguished guests from Djibouti toured Premier Zhou's office and bedroom and attentively listened to the guide's explanation of Premier Zhou's heroic struggle for the liberation cause of the Chinese people.

President Gouled also visited Nanjing soap factory in the morning. As a result of technical innovations and strengthening of the management since the beginning of this year, the factory has prefulfilled the 1979 state plan 3 months ahead of time. The Djibouti guests, who toured various workshops, were briefed by a responsible person of the factory. President Gouled wished the factory greater success. The Djibouti guests also visited the scenic spots in the eastern suburbs of Nanjing.

Feted in Shanghai

OW131658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Shanghai, December 13 (XINHUA)--A banquet was given here this evening in honour of visiting Djibouti President Hadji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, his wife Madame Aicha Bogore and their party by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Proposing a toast, President Gouled expressed his belief that the Chinese people would uphold their convictions and win victory in their struggle, despite all the difficulties ahead. "Like the Chinese people, the Djibouti people have stood up and accepted the challenge of underdevelopment. They have waged a struggle for economic and cultural independence over the past two and a half years. Our people are confident in victory," he said. He proposed a toast to the constant development of friendship between Djibouti and China.

The banquet was attended by Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Presiding over the banquet, Peng Chong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, expressed his belief that President Gouled's current visit would have a far-reaching influence on the friendship and cooperation between China and Djibouti.

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Others present at the banquet were Luo Ping, wife of Chairman Peng Chong, Zhao Xingzhi, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Song Richang and Feng Depei, vice-chairmen of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Visits People's Commune

OW141634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, December 14 (XINHUA)--Djibouti President Hadji Hassan Gouled Aptidon and his party today visited a rural people's commune on the outskirts of Shanghai. The visitors, accompanied by Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, inspected vegetable gardens, hothouses for cultivating fine vegetable strains, a milch cow farm and a farm machinery shop.

Praising the commune, the visitors told their hosts that in Djibouti no crops had been cultivated during the more than one hundred years of colonialist rule. After winning independence two years ago, however, Djibouti had begun to grow tomatoes, potatoes and oranges, and good harvests had been gathered.

President Gouled also called on a commune peasant at his home and chatted with him. At a kindergarten, the distinguished guests were greeted by a crowd of children.

Bidding farewell to the commune leaders, President Gouled expressed the hope that the commune would increase its output still further on behalf of the people of China and the Third World.

This afternoon the Djibouti guests visited the Shanghai No 1 cotton mill and a children's palace in the Changning District.

In the evening President Gouled and his wife Madame Aicha Bogore attended a dance drama, "Flying to the Moon". Adapted from a fairy tale, the drama was presented by the Shanghai song and dance ensemble. The guests were accompanied by Peng Chong, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme.

Leaves Shanghai for Suzhou

OW151922 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, his wife and party left Shanghai for Suzhou, Jiangsu, by special plane on the morning of 15 December. They were accompanied by Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Yao Guang, PRC ambassador to Djibouti.

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Peng Chong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and his wife, Luo Ping, accompanied President Gouled and his wife from the guesthouse to the airport. Also bidding farewell at the airport were Zhao Xingzhi, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Song Richang, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

Departs Suzhou for Pakistan

OW151538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)--Djibouti President Hadji Hassan Gouled Apitidon, his wife Madame Aicha Bogore and their party left Suzhou for Pakistan via Beijing this evening.

They were seen off at the airport by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chinese Ambassador to Djibouti Yao Guang and officials of the African Affairs and Protocol Departments of the Foreign Ministry, who had accompanied the Djibouti guests on a visit to southern China. Mr. Afzal Kadir, interim charge d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Kadar were also present at the airport.

While in Suzhou, President Gouled and the other guests from Djibouti visited the city's embroidery research institute and toured the Huqiu (Tiger Hill) Pagoda and the Chuo Zhengyuan (Humble Administrator's) landscape garden.

KENYAN EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS INDEPENDENCE DAY

OW121904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA)--A reception was given here this afternoon by Kenyan Ambassador to China Joshua Shidambasi Odanga and Mrs. Odanga on the occasion of the Independence Day of the Republic of Kenya. Among the guests were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei, and leading members of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Members of the diplomatic corps in Beijing also attended.

CCP DELEGATION LED BY WU XUEQIAN VISITS TANZANIA

OW170804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, December 16 (XINHUA)--The establishment of party relations will further consolidate friendship between two governments, Aboud Jumbe, vice chairman of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party and vice president of Tanzania told a visiting Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation yesterday. He also said that an exchange of visits between two parties contributes to the promotion of friendship and understanding between two countries.

Aboud Jumbe received at his office in Zanzibar the Chinese delegation led by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Referring to African liberation movements, he said that African countries should give more support to the liberation struggles in Southern Africa. We must unite for the cause of liberation, he added.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENTS DESCRIBE SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

OW122032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[By XINHUA correspondents Qiu Ling and Lin Minzhong: "El Salvador in Turmoil"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] San Salvador, December 11 (XINHUA)--During our brief stay in this capital since yesterday afternoon, we have got a first-hand experience of the turmoil prevailing in this Central American country. On entering this city yesterday, we saw a demonstration. Thousands upon thousands of women, starting from the Cuscatlan Park, were marching on the Presidential House, holding blue-and-white banners and chanting: "We Want Peace and Jobs", "We Are for Changes in the Interest of All Salvadorians" and "We Support the Ruling Junta".

When the procession got to the Presidential House, the demonstrators were received by members of the ruling Junta. The demonstration, observers believe, was staged with the support of the authorities. The National Association of Private Enterprises which groups nearly all the enterprisers, large or small, in the country as well as businessmen and industrialists, stopped business in the afternoon to enable women staff and workers to join in the march.

During the procession, military helicopters were seen patrolling over this capital and armoured and other military vehicles carrying armed soldiers sped past in the main thoroughfares.

It is learned that since its establishment on October 15, the ruling Junta of El Salvador has taken a series of measures to calm down the political situation. However, organizations with different political viewpoints such as the Revolutionary Popular Bloc, the February 28 Popular League and the Unified Front of People's Action have stepped up opposition to the government, raiding radio stations, occupying government offices and churches and kidnapping high-ranking government officials, diplomatic personnel and noted businessmen and enterprisers. The women's demonstration was seen here as a move to counter the above-mentioned anti-government activities.

Another event which took place yesterday was that anti-government organizations blocked some streets in the capital, occupied the state printing house and the office of the official newspaper and burned a number of cars and buses.

This morning, when we were driving along streets and lanes in the capital, we found almost all building walls scribbled with slogans, such as: "Be Ready To Die in Defence of Free Motherland", "Long Live the Working Class", "Release the Political Prisoners and Investigate on the Missing", "Hold National Strike for Liberty". Passing by a church occupied by anti-government elements, we heard loudspeakers blaring out calls for anti-government activities. Under an ostensibly normal city life this morning, disturbances were brewing. It was reported that anti-government organizations have called on the whole nation to start a "general uprising" at the end of the year.

El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America in terms of area with the highest population density, which were under military rule for years.

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However, anti-government activities have become unabated since the beginning of this year, especially after the downfall of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua. On October 15, some military officers regarded as moderates staged a coup and took power "in view of the anarchy resulted from the activities of the extremists". The new government made up of the military and civilians announced a general amnesty, assurance of freedom of speech and promised a general election. But, the new government has so far failed to calm down the domestic situation.

Junta Member on Relations With PRC

OW141626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] San Salvador, December 13 (XINHUA)--Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo, member of the ruling Junta of El Salvador, told XINHUA here today, "I very much admire the Chinese people for their tremendous social transformation which has solved the problem of feeding one billion population."

Dr. Ungo granted an exclusive interview with a XINHUA correspondent now visiting this country.

Referring to El Salvador's foreign policy, he said that the government had persisted in developing relations with all other countries on the basis of mutual respect and equality. About his country's relations with China, he said, "We must do whatever has been left undone during the past 20 to 30 years."

He also gave a briefing on the existing situation in his country and the difficulties now confronting the Junta.

Ji PENGFEI RECEIVES CANADIAN CP (M-L) Delegation

OW151532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this afternoon met and had a cordial talk with a delegation from the Central Committee of the Canadian Workers Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by Ian Anderson, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee.

After the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave a dinner in honour of the Canadian comrades.

Present on the occasion was Ou Tangliang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The Canadian Workers Communist Party (M.L.) was founded last September. It was previously known as the Canadian Communist League (M.L.).

The delegation arrived here yesterday.

REPORTAGE ON 10 DEC INCIDENT IN KAOHSIUNG

XINHUA Report

OW121640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA)--A clash between a large crowd and the police erupted on the afternoon of December 10 in Kaohsiung, the major port city in southern Taiwan. The incident involved 10,000 people, according to Western news agency reports.

During the two-hour clash, the police used teargas against the masses who fought back with clubs. Police authorities reported that 180 policemen were injured, including a major general. It was reported that the clash was caused by an attempt by the police to disperse a political gathering sponsored by the magazine FORMOSA. The police arrested two staff members of the magazine, which is run by non-Kuomintang figures.

Beijing Radio Comment

OW161744 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Commentary by (Chen Jianping): "Some Thoughts About the Kaohsiung Incident"]

[Text] According to Western press and radio reports, since the Kaohsiung incident on the afternoon of 10 December the Taiwan authorities have arrested Huang Hsin-chieh and more than 10 others, including well-known writers, lawyers and legislators. At present, press circles are closely following developments in the situation.

According to reports, the incident was caused by a political meeting organized by the MEI LI TAO [FORMOSA] magazine, a publication sponsored by non-Kuomintang personages. The meeting was banned by police, and a clash took place.

A 12 December commentary in the Hong Kong paper MING PAO pointed out: Normally there is no reason to prevent a few dozen people from holding a meeting and carrying out activities on world human rights day. As long as the meeting and speeches are peaceful and do not disrupt public order, freedom of speech should be permitted. It is regrettable that the authorities chose to ban the meeting and caused a violent incident.

The Kaohsiung incident is by no means fortuitous. Since China and the United States announced establishment of diplomatic relations, the Taiwan authorities have promptly taken a series of actions to suppress democracy. Recently, the authorities announced an 85-day curfew, beginning 10 December. They have censured non-Kuomintang personages for their activities which have reflected their demand for democracy, and declared that such activities would be drastically dealt with according to the law and without leniency. Some people want to take advantage of the opportunity of the fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang Central Committee to lay down a policy of suppression of non-Kuomintang personages.

The situation is developing, and the times are advancing. The tide of the Taiwan people's demand for democracy is irresistible. The Taiwan authorities should judge the hour and size up the situation. Historical lessons must not be forgotten. The present situation merits deep thought. If they continue to take the road of high-handed control, they will come to no good end.

FANG YI ATTENDS OPTICAL SOCIETY INAUGURAL IN BEIJING

OWL70641 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec--The China Optical Society was recently established in Beijing.

Vice Premier Fang Yi attended and addressed the meeting. Yan Jici, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, reviewed the history of optical scientific research in China. Noted scientist on optics, Wang Daheng, delivered a report on achievements made in optical research in the past 30 years since the founding of new China.

Scientists engaged in optical research read over 100 theses and engaged in broad academic exchanges on fundamental optics, engineering optics, laser, infrared techniques, optical materials and other subjects. Also delivering academic reports at the meeting were Professor Andrei Marshall, president of the European Optics Society and director of the Paris Fundamental Applied Optical Research Institute, and Dr Wang Zhengding of the U.S. Ford Motor Company.

The meeting discussed and approved the constitution of the society and the composition of its board of directors, with Yang Jici as honorary chairman and Wang Daheng as chairman.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTS ON QI BENYU ARTICLE

HK141255 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Yang Dongliang and Wang Junyi: "Commenting on Qi Benyu's 'Patriotism or National Betrayal'"]

[Text] In March 1967, Qi Benyu dished out the article "Patriotism or National Betrayal" and in the name of criticizing "The Secret History of the Qing Court" was only an ordinary historical film, Qi Benyu nevertheless took advantage of the incident to exaggerate matters and clamored that "a serious struggle has unfolded" "centered on this reactionary movie 'The Secret History of the Qing Court'" "between the proletarian revolutionaries headed by Chairman Mao and a handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists." He also clamored in a bellicose manner: "Raising this issue again" is for the sake of "overthrowing this handful of counterrevolutionary revisionists." This is a complete revelation of their sinister motive in criticizing "The Secret History of the Qing Court." They picked on "The Secret History of the Qing Court" only for the sake of creating grounds for usurping party and state power. They made use of this so-called criticism only for the sake of creating public opinion for Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and their followers in their conspiratorial attempt to usurp party and state power. This article merely analyzes such questions as Qi Benyu's reversing historical facts, distorting and confusing the relationships between patriotism and betrayal, revolution and reform and anti-imperialism and xenophobia, and tries to restore history to its original state.

Patriotism and National Betrayal

On the question of patriotism and national betrayal, Qi Benyu had confused black and white and reversed the fundamentals. The inference of his logic was: "The Secret History of the Qing Court" was a reactionary film propagating national betrayal--its writer Yao Ke was a reactionary man of letters who opposed communism and betrayed the nation. [paragraph continues]

The film affirmed such characters as Guang Xu and Zhen Fei who were both proxies of imperialism--whoever affirmed "The Secret History of the Qing Court" was taking the same reactionary stand as Yao Ke and was a national betrayer whose heart was linked to Guang Xu and Zhen Fei. The final result of this logical inference was precisely the focus of that article. Quite evidently, this inference was entirely the fabrication of subjective idealism.

What are the concrete manifestations of patriotism in contemporary Chinese history? In wars against aggression, patriotism is mainly manifested in defending the motherland and resolutely resisting imperialist aggression: in times of national crisis, in actively reforming the rotten and decadent feudal system and energetically eliminating the abuses of the time right up to the moment the people rise up in revolution and overthrow the moribund feudal rule by force. In contrast, those who prostrated themselves and surrendered to imperialist aggressors and those who had no compunction in selling national interests for the sake of protecting their rotten and decadent feudal system are the downright betrayers of the nation.

Is "The Secret History of the Qing Court," condemned by Qi Benyu as national betrayal, actually patriotism or national betrayal? This depends on what the specific contents and main trends of the film are? This depends on what was the attitude adopted by the author toward problems presented by the objective course of history. "The Secret History of the Qing Court" used the coup of 1898 as its main theme. Its historical background began with the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 and ended with the Boxer uprising. At that time, China was faced with the national crisis of imminent "partition." The objective historical situation presented two urgent problems which had to be resolved. One was opposing foreign aggression and saving the nation from peril, while the other was creating conditions for the development of Chinese capitalism which had already emerged. Faced with these kinds of problems, different classes and factions arbitrarily expressed different attitudes. The reformists represented by Kang Youwei, on behalf of the interests of the newly emerging national bourgeoisie, called for political reform to save the country and enable it to become strong. This advocacy for political reform won the support of Emperor Guang Xu who had "no desire to be the monarch of a subjugated nation" and was determined to do something about it. But the diehards headed by Ci Xi were extremely hostile toward any positive reform and said in no uncertain terms: "rather subjugation than reform." In the end, the reform movement was ruthlessly suppressed by Ci Xi. Before historical facts, is it not clear at a glance who was the patriot and who was the national betrayer? "The Secret History of the Qing Court" on the whole used the cinema art form to reflect the historical facts of this period. It affirmed and extolled the reformists and the support given by Guang Xu to the reform movement and castigated and exposed such feudal diehards as Ci Xi. Naturally, because of the limitations of the period and the world outlook of the author, there were definitely this or that kind of shortcoming and mistake in "The Secret History of the Qing Court." But all these defects can be discussed and debated and we cannot in the manner of Qi Benyu politically sentence the film and the author to death at will. As for the author of "The Secret History of the Qing Court," Yao Ke was also not described by Qi Benyu as "a reactionary writer who maintained a counterrevolutionary stand" or "a reactionary who went over to the Kuomintang" and "fled the country on the eve of liberation." He was a writer engaged in writing and translation work in the 1930's and a close friend of Xu Xun and Snow. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Yao Ke was in occupied Shanghai. Troubled by the crisis, he wrote the film script for "The Secret History of the Qing Court."

While Qi Benyu reviled patriotic-minded Guang Xu, Zhen Fei and Yao Ke, he was surprisingly reticent about Ci Xi, prominent traitor and capitulationist in modern history. This is not surprising at all, because in deprecating Ci Xi, he would have hurt a "standard bearer" like Jiang Qing, a renegade who dreamed of one day becoming an empress. Qi Benyu thus succeeded in whitewashing Ci Xi as a member of the faction advocating national betrayal. He also made an issue of the remark made by Zhen Fei in the play that "other countries will forgive your majesty" by identifying both Guang Xu and Zhen Fei with "imperialist agents." Due to class limitations, it was natural for the reformists and the emperor's faction to entertain illusions about certain categories of imperialists. However, this differed from political capitulation and national betrayal? Since the bourgeois revolutionaries in the period of the 1911 Revolution cherished similar impractical illusions about imperialists, should they also be branded as being associated with the faction advocating national betrayal?

Guang Xu became emperor when he was 4 years old. While he was the nominal ruler when he reached the age of majority in 1888, he was in fact no more than a political puppet "having no power to carry out his reform decrees because he was under the control of the Empress Dowager and opposed by high-ranking Mandarins, (Liang Qizhao: "The Coup of the Reform Movement of 1898," p 20) In Guang Xu's lifetime, he displayed political initiative only briefly during the reform movement of 1898, when he read books on new trends and discussed political reforms. In his memorial to the throne, Kang Youwei said: If reform aimed at strengthening monarchic rule is not carried out, "the empire may soon collapse" and "then your majesty and court Mandarins will find it difficult to live in peace like the common people." (Kang Youwei: The Reform Movement of 1898, "Fifth Memorial to the Qing Throne," Vol 2, pp 197, 190) This prompted the young emperor to support reform measures. Guang Xu even said: "I support reform for the sake of delivering my people from suffering. If this can be done, why should I care about changes to the power of the throne?" ("The Coup in the Reform Movement of 1898," p 156) Guang Xu of course would care more about exercising the power of the throne than "delivering" his subjects; he was plainly interested in improving his own puppet status. However, when the empire was in the throes of a deepening catastrophe, he thought of carrying out his reform decrees so the empire would prosper and become strong. Actions based on such considerations, therefore, should not be construed as related to national betrayal. Unlike Kang Youwei and other reformists, Guang Xu had to struggle against Ci Xi. The conflicts that existed between them were not purely related to a power struggle within the imperial court, because factions supporting and opposing reform were involved. With regard to Zhen Fei, the historical records contain scanty particulars about her family background beyond stating that she was selected as an imperial concubine at the age of 14, which pleased Guang Xu. Her tutor and elder brother were prominent advocates of war during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, while her younger brother was closely associated with the reformists. "Whenever she had knowledge of confidential matters discussed in the imperial court, she would pass them on to the reformist faction." (Hu Sijing: Biography of Zhi Qi, "A Record of Treading on Ice During the Reform Movement of 1898," vol 4) Zhen Fei herself was believed to have advocated reform in the hope that Guang Xu would assume power. There are revealing episodes about her in the play "The Secret History of the Qing Court." Because of this, she was murdered by Ci Xi in 1900 when she was only 25 years old. By overlooking these historical facts, Qi Benyu made a laughing stock of himself by branding her as an "imperialist agent."

Qi Benyu falsified history and accused historical figures of having done what they never did. This was no different from the historical anecdote in which "Xiang Zhuang was asked by Xiang Yu to exhibit swordplay in front of his rival, Liu Bang, with the object of killing him." In the name of criticizing the play "The Secret History of the Qing Court," Qi Benyu concocted a conspiracy which has now been exposed. Thus, the wrong has been finally righted.

Revolution and Reform

The other big stick Qi Benyu wielded was to attack the so-called "reformists" and those who correctly evaluated the reform movement. He shouted: "One's attitude toward bourgeois reformists is actually an attitude toward the socialist and capitalist road." He arbitrarily concluded that constitutional reform and the modernization movement in China at the end of 19th century had merely been a "sham and impassable reactionary road." Therefore, those who affirmed the reform movement of 1898 were liable to "shout frenziedly for a bourgeois republic, a Western bourgeois civilization and a bourgeois reformist road." They were bound to adhere to the capitalist road in actual political life. What absurd logic this was.

Another basic Marxist principle is that analysis of anything "hinges on conditions, place and time." (Stalin: "Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism") The reform movement of 1898 was a bourgeois reform movement launched in China at the end of the 19th century. As far as its background, nature and historical role were concerned, it was entirely different from the reformist in some European capitalist countries which occurred in the same period but with the aim of opposing the socialist revolution. At that time, the bourgeois democratic revolution in Western Europe had already ended and the proletarian revolution was on the ascendant. Reformism was a corrosive for proletarian revolution. However, modern capitalism only occurred in China in the 1860's and 1870's as a result of the direct investment in modern industry by some bureaucrats, landlords and businessmen. From the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895 to the reform movement of 1898, national capitalism developed amid a narrow space between imperialism and feudalism. Through their political representatives, the national bourgeoisie demanded constitutional politics and the development of a capitalist economy. As a result, a reform movement erupted in 1898. To deal with the national crisis, reformists put forward their proposals for making China rich and strong. They effectively hit feudal politics and the economy. Undoubtedly, this reform movement conformed with the historical trend. It was active and progressive and entirely different in nature and role from bourgeois reformism in Europe.

Qi Benyu defied historical reality in China. To attack by innuendo and achieve his treacherous purpose he wantonly distorted the relations between reform and revolution. He regarded the word "reform" as a synonym for reactionary and counterrevolutionary. Classic Marxist authors made many penetrating analyses of the relations between reform and revolution. Lenin pointed out: Revolution is "a direct road beneficial to the people." In the meantime, he said that the road of constitutional monarchy "never expels revolution. Such a road also indirectly brews and develops revolutionary factors; however, it is a relatively longer and tortuous road." (Lenin: Selected Works, "Opposing Boycott," Vol 1, p 715) He added: "Reform usually progresses slowly, cautiously and gradually. It is not a retrogression." (Lenin: Selected Works, Vol 4, p 576). Hence, reform and revolution are the two different forms of the progress of history. When conditions have not been ripe for revolution, the reform movement has played a role in mobilizing and propagating the masses and building up forces.

The vital significance of the reform movement of 1898 lies in the fact that it brought about an extensive change to social ideology and encouraged the trend of the first emancipation of the mind in modern China. Bourgeois enlightened thinkers such as Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, Tan Sitong, Yan Fu and so forth engaged in writing books and advancing theories on reform or translating scholarly works of the West or they spread the bourgeois ideology of Europe. They also set up learned societies and ran schools and newspapers. Learned societies, schools and newspapers rapidly developed like bamboo shoots after the spring rain in many places such as Jiangsu, Hunan, Zhili and Guangdong and elsewhere. The ideology of the reform movement at that time swept over the whole country, greatly affecting traditional Chinese ideological circles. Many patriotic intellectuals were involved in the movement, influencing an entire generation. Although one reformist after another during the 103-day reform movement only published "imperial edicts" through Emperor Guang Xu (edicts which were never actually implemented), they violently shook the Chinese ideological circles which had been suffocated by feudal dictatorship for several thousand years. Mr Sun Yat-sen, a great pioneer of democratic revolution, had a profound personal understanding of the movement. He led the first Guangzhou Uprising in October 1895 (before the reform movement of 1898 was carried out) but it ended in failure. At that time, many people regarded him as a "rebellious statesman and bad son" who had committed the "worst offense." Even his relatives and friends in Honolulu considered him to be a "fierce flood and savage beast." However, things were different with the Huizhou Uprising which was staged in October 1900, 2 years after the reform movement of 1898. Although this uprising also ended in failure, social opinions were greatly different and the number of people who sympathized and supported the revolution sharply increased. In a period of 5 years, "compared with the past, things are now entirely different. The difference is as great as between heaven and earth." Mr Sun Yat-sen who was personally on the scene again said: "I am overjoyed to see such changes; my joy is beyond description." (Sun Yat-sen: Selected Works "Scheme for the Establishment of the Nation") Hence, it was the reform movement of 1898 that had brought about a change to the social ideology and had urged a large number of intellectuals to march forward from the reform movement to revolution. In this sense, we may say that the reform movement of 1898 was a preparation for the revolution of 1911.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their hired scribblers such as Qi Yenyu and the like always claimed to be the "most revolutionary figures." It seemed that they could criticize reform movements and capitalism without regard to historical perspective. Otherwise, their "leftist" status would not have been fully manifested. These clowns were bent on establishing a feudal-fascist dictatorship in China. Were they qualified to comment and sneer at reformists in the late 19th century who went all out to make China strong while taking the development of capitalism as their objective?

Anti-imperialism or Antiforeignism

In "Patriotism or National Betrayal," the author talked glibly about "what attitude to adopt toward revolutionary mass movements." It is true that the film "The Secret History of the Qing Court" proceeds from the stand of bourgeois objectivism and plays up the negative aspects of the Yi He Tuan Movement, covering up its main trend of anti-imperialism and patriotism. Nevertheless, is it true that Qi Benyu, who posed as champion for criticizing "The Secret History of the Qing Court" and eulogizing the Yi He Tuan Movement, really intended to extol the anti-imperialist and patriotic merits of the movement? [paragraph continues]

No! This is merely a lie uttered by political swindlers. Let us examine the following narration and comment by Qi Benyu. "An enormous and powerful army of the revolutionary masses was parading in the streets. Wearing red kerchieves, red belts and shoes trimmed with red lace and holding big swords and spears, they were awe-inspiring." "They changed the Dong Jiao Min Xiang Street to the 'Qie Yang [Slicing Foreigners] Street' and the Imperial Moat Bridge to the 'Duan Yang [Stopping Foreigners] Bridge.' With the masses looking on during the parades, Yi He Tuan members, often in unison, cried out the slogan 'Kill the Foreigners.!' This sent cold shivers down the spines of foreigners." "Among the members of the Yi He Tuan, young people formed a most active and enthusiastic force and performed immortal feats in this great revolutionary movement."

Was Qi Benyu really recounting history? Without the aid of any annotation, but from the kind of materials and language chosen by Qi, and especially from such terms or phrases as "red kerchieves," "red lace," "Young people...a most active and enthusiastic force," "Qie Yang Street," "Duan Yang Street" and so on, people can tell at a glance what Qi Benyu was driving at. It is manifest that Qi compared the "Red Guards movement" to the Yi He Tuan Movement and intended to exploit the inexperience and fanaticism on the part of some young people to wreck the diplomatic line of our party and stir up trouble.

The indelible contributions made by the Yi He Tuan in Chinese history are beyond doubt; its resolute stand against imperialist attempts at the partition of China is perpetuated in the annals of history. The frenzied plunder of China by imperialists and the flagrant outrages committed on Chinese soil by foreign aggressors (especially some of the missionaries then in China) kindled implacable hatred on the part of the Chinese people. Against such a background, the Yi He Tuan developed into a grandiose anti-imperialist and patriotic mass movement. Out of our respect for historical dialectics we affirm the revolutionary and patriotic nature of the Yi He Tuan Movement and think positively of its essence and main trend. This does not mean, however, that we should affirm everything done by it without making any concrete analysis or even treat its blind antforeign actions as something "anti-imperialist" and publicize them. The Yi He Tuan Movement was a spontaneous anti-imperialist and patriotic movement of the peasant class in semifeudal, semicolonial Chinese society. It adopted the sweeping exclusivist slogan of "exterminating the foreigners." They said they would "kill all foreigners within 3 months in order to rid them from China." After capturing Zhuozhou, they took more actions to destroy the railroads and power supply lines "brought into China by the foreigners." They even destroyed many imported goods. All this shows that their understanding of imperialism remained in the lower perceptual stage of cognition. In the development of the Yi He Tuan, it was inevitable that the negative aspects--backwardness and conservatism--of the peasant class would automatically reveal themselves. As has been pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong, these were mainly reflected in their "sweeping antforeignist struggles."

Antiforeignism is a product of the feudal system; the natural self-sustained economy has been the economic foundation of antiforeignism. These words of Emperor Qianlong are an epitome of this: "There is a great abundance of material resources in my land and we can do without any exchange of goods with foreigners." His words rejected even the most normal economic exchanges with foreign countries. Until the middle stage of the 19th century, the Chinese feudal rulers remained ignorant and ill-informed, but they retained their parochial arrogance. In the face of the aggression by capitalism from the West, they seemed to be at their wits' end and could take no countermeasures. [paragraph continues]

However, they cherished blind hatred for anything new from the West, and regarded steamships, railroads and telegraphs as "evil tricks," thinking fit to resist such foreign things by "refusing to change anything Chinese." Xu Tonglian, a diehard feudal element at the time who suggested making use of the Yi He Tuan, even charged that mathematics was "foreign learning." What they knew about the world was so little and ludicrous.

The feudal society that existed in China for thousands of years, the continuous history of the feudalist system and the sea of small producers are the soil and hotbed that spawned antiforeignism. Antiforeignism and feudalism are twins. Antiforeignism means no more than forever preserving the "old ancestors's" stereotypes and never allowing any changes in them. Lu Xun said: "Antiforeignism may easily lead to too much admiration for things ancient, which will inevitably give rise to retrogression." (Lu Xun: Complete Works "Preface to the 'New Selected Russian Paintings,'" Vol 7, p 768) With a single remark, Lu Xun stated the truth that antiforeignism is in essence the cause of regression.

Since the founding of the PRC, we have conscientiously criticized the "slavish comprador philosophy" and conducted patriotic education among the entire people. Such measures have been completely correct and necessary and have enhanced our national self-confidence. However, the feudal closed-door mentality and antiforeignism linger on like ghosts. In his "On the 10 Major Relationships," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Neither the indiscriminate rejection of everything foreign, whether scientific, technological or cultural, nor the indiscriminate imitation of everything foreign...has anything in common with the Marxist attitude, and neither in any way benefits our cause." Due to the fact that antiforeignism and feudalism have not been earnestly exposed and criticized, they were revitalized and reached their limit during the time the "gang of four" ran amuck. This has wreaked extreme havoc on the cause of the party as well as become a profound lesson.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL GUIDANCE

OW161254 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Report on 14 December RENMIN RIBAO contributing commentator's article "Strengthen Ideological Guidance in Organizational Life"--originally carried in the special column "Party Life"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec--The article says: After the focus of party work was shifted and the role of the party strengthened in leading the four modernizations, party committees at all levels have placed greater and greater emphasis on fostering a strick organizational life. The slack mood that exists in a number of party organizations has mostly vanished. The innerparty life of many party organizations has become solemn and serious as well as lively.

The article says: There is a situation that now merits attention. The organizational life of the party in some units is somewhat abnormal and unhealthy. It often deviates from the central task of working with one heart and one mind to develop the four modernizations. Some meetings on party organizational life lack a solemn atmosphere, even though party documents and important speeches by the central authorities' leading comrades are being studied at the meetings. Instead of correctly understanding the essence of the guidelines laid down by the party's documents and leading comrades' speeches, striving to make their own ideas keep pace with the changing situation, and raising their own awareness in regard to implementing the party's line, principles and policies, some comrades have acted and talked in an unruly way and divorced themselves from the essence of the four modernizations.

In discussing issues, particularly views on the current situation and on certain difficulties encountered on the road of advance, some comrades pay no attention to conducting scientific analyses. They proceed from their extreme views or care only about their own gains or losses. They look at a person or an event metaphysically. They are not happy about this and they are not satisfied with that. They have very few constructive ideas, but they are full of passivism. They very seldom conduct self-criticism. Even if they do conduct "criticisms," they are full of grievances. They parrot what other people are saying and wantonly attack gossip and utterly absurd "news." These unhealthy phenomena fail to meet the standards set for innerparty life. If they are allowed to prevail, they will inevitably pollute the healthy atmosphere in innerparty life, undermine party unity, shake one's confidence in realizing the four modernizations and weaken the party's combat strength for the new Long March.

The article says: The reasons why these unhealthy phenomena exist in the party's organizational life are as follows:

1. We have more than 30 million party members. Those who joined the party during the Great Cultural Revolution account for a large percentage. Party members receive different education and tempering. The efforts they exert are not the same. It is impossible for them to achieve the same level of party spirit, self-cultivation and awareness.
2. In particular, the ultraleftist line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has caused serious harmful effects and created a pernicious influence on a number of party members' minds and work style. These harmful effects and pernicious influences will inevitably manifest themselves in innerparty life.
3. We are in a period of a great historical change. Some of our comrades still fail to understand for a period of time or to keep pace with the changes and adjustments made by the party Central Committee on a number of impractical theoretical views, political slogans, principles and policies and specific regulations in the past. At the same time, certain erroneous trends of thought in society also inevitably manifest themselves in the party. Therefore, the question is not whether or not unhealthy phenomena will crop up in organizational life, but what kind of attitude and methods the party organizations and the comrades in charge of the meetings on the party's organizational life adopt in dealing with these phenomena.

The article says: Fundamentally, strengthening ideological guidance in organizational life is aimed at helping party members enhance party spirit, promoting the party's unity and bringing into full play the role of party organizations as the core of leadership in developing the four modernizations under the guidance of the party's political line and ideological line.

In giving ideological guidance, we must take into full consideration the particular situation in various units and localities. We must pay attention to proceeding from reality, make the best use of the situation and try to solve problems with a definite objective in view.

The article points out: The most important thing now is to help party members enhance party spirit and foster the central idea of dedicating oneself to the four modernizations. To realize the four modernizations represents the fundamental interest of the people throughout the country and the unified will of the entire Chinese nation. The party's line, principles and policies are concentrated expressions of this kind of interest and will.

Communists must pay attention to party spirit. Whether or not one joins the party and the people in working hard with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations and consciously implements the party's line, principles and policies constitutes the major criterion to judge a party member and to determine whether this party member has party spirit or not and whether his or her party spirit is strong or weak. This requires all party members to constantly conduct self-examination in order to see what attitude they adopt toward the four modernizations and toward the party's line, principles and policies. If one always does things half-heartedly and without determination, is full of grievances and passive at all times, refuses to implement directives, ignores restrictions and goes one's own way, forgets that he or she is a Communist Party member and takes no note of one's own responsibility and role in the new Long March, this comrade is certainly faced with the problem of strengthening party spirit.

To constantly lead a solemn organizational life represents a good way to help party members enhance party spirit. From now on, all fields of endeavour and all trades involved in organizing party life must conduct self-education while firmly grasping the main theme of how Communist Party members play their leading role well and set good examples in realizing the four modernizations. It is necessary to inspire and guide party members in the course of organizing party life to consciously foster ideas of dedicating oneself to and serving the four modernizations and to overcome all erroneous ideas and trends that cause dissension and discord.

HONGQI CARRIES DING LING SPEECH TO ARTISTS CONGRESS

HK130723 Beijing HONGQI No 12 in Chinese 2 Dec 79 pp 51-52 HK

[Speech by Ding Ling: "Telling Something From My Heart"]

[Text] Since our fellow comrades have worked so laboriously to prepare for this congress, I feel I ought to say something--something from the bottom of my heart--despite my poor health. What I want to say most is to thank the party. Without the comrades of the present party Central Committee, I would not be here today and would not have the right to address the congress and write. Such rights were what I did not even dare hope to enjoy during the past 20 years. When the "gang of four" ran rampant after the passing of Premier Zhou, I gave up all hope. Not that I regarded this party and nation of ours as hopeless, I simply thought my words not be published until long after my death. Therefore, I truly thank the party from the bottom of my heart for giving me this opportunity.

Thanks to the prolonged education given by the party, I have had the will power to drag myself through these 20 long years. Although Comrade Liu Shaoqui was overthrown afterwards, his saying remained imprinted on my memory: A member of the Communist Party must be able to stand the test of being wrongly accused. Chairman Mao also said that we must be ready to work both at the top or at the grassroots. I am a writer, but I can also serve as a worker or a peasant, though not without pain. Like Lin Chong [a character in "Water Margin"], it seemed that I too had words tattooed on my face. Everyone called me a big rightist and renegade at first sight. However, deep down I always considered myself to be a communist and I told myself I must measure up to the requirements of a party member. You may look at me as you please and for as long as you like, but my actions will strike a new image in your heart and tell you that I am not a bad person. I had to open up a road to brightness in an almost completely dark surrounding. Many people, even friends from other countries, recently asked me: "How did you endure such hardships?"

I have never revealed these innermost feelings to anyone of them, not even to my own daughter. All I can say is: I have faith and I believe in the party, in the masses, in time and in history.

As Comrade Ai Qing said: It is no use to talk about all this now because they were things of the past. What we have been put through was a social problem, nothing personal. I was not condemned by anyone in particular. These 20 years of living and working at the grassroots also did me good. I could never have written anything of value just skimming along the surface. At the grassroots, I could see many people and things that I never can write about. The trouble is, time is not on my side. It would be wonderful if I could live for another 15 years.

I am full of hope for our country and for our young people. I once asked a foreign friend: Of all the places in the world, which has the greatest hope? He answered: China has the greatest hope. It is a changing country and its people are democratic, have active minds and dare to break through the forbidden zones at the risk of having their throats cut. In the American and European societies where the people live a bountiful life, there is meager understanding, the young ones have no ideals and drug usage is a serious problem. Cases of individual and collective suicide show the seriousness of this feeling of emptiness. I quite agree with the views of this friend. However, we also have our own problems, some of which are in fact quite serious.

I started my writing career 52 years ago in 1927, with a 20-year break after 1958. My books were banned by the Kuomintang in the 1930's and again by our own people since 1958. Today, hardly any person around 30 years of age has ever read my books. Several months ago, a reader wrote me a letter. He said: Although your name appeared in the newspapers and you have been elected a member of the political consultative conference, I did not know who you were. You were just a rightist to me. I thought it was only as a result of the implementation of the party's policies that people like you could become members of the political consultative conference. Why not? Even war criminals were pardoned. It was not until after I had read "Du Wanxiang" and other articles written by you that your image in my mind truly changed. Can a rightist have written something like this? I was greatly moved by this letter. It was obvious to everybody that almost all the people attacked by the "gang of four" were good and were dear to the masses. What about those purged during 1957? They were overthrown and completely discredited. Should they be thus overthrown and discredited? I once hesitated about whether or not I should tell you what is on my mind. I am well over 70 years of age and I have been thrown into prison by the Kuomintang and later by the "gang of four" during the Cultural Revolution. Can I ignore what goes on around me, shut my mouth and just muddle along as some of my friends told me to do? Can I allow myself to become a person devoid of thoughts and feelings? No, I cannot. I think those who say they are disillusioned with the mortal world are the most selfish. Therefore, I have decided to say something as my share to the discussion.

I once asked a number of people what was the root cause of the heavy reverses suffered by people of the literary and art circles. I still keep searching for an answer. Some comrades said it was feudalism. Yes, it was feudalism. What are the concrete manifestations of feudalism? I began to combat feudalism in 1919 when I was only 13; now 60 years have passed and this task still remains unaccomplished. Feudalism is manifested in sectarianism in the literary and art circles. Unless sectarianism is eliminated, it is impossible for us to unite and look forward, for a hundred flowers to blossom and for a hundred schools of thought to contend. [paragraph continues]

We belong to the past. However, the younger generation still have a long time ahead of them. We hope they will not have to suffer any more hardships. Our literature should play a role in the world. For this reason, we must dig out the roots and expose the problems in the literary and art circles to the light of day. Sectarianism has existed among us since the 1920's. At that time, it was not a bad thing--just people who shared the same inclinations forming themselves into small groups. Since when did "sectarianism" become a terrible and evil thing? I think sectarianism will only develop to a terrible extent when practiced by people in power. I sincerely hope that sectarianism and things like that will not repeat themselves in the future.

BEIJING RIBAO REPORTS ON VISIT TO DISSIDENT'S FATHER

HK150741 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 79 p 2 HK

[Article by Yu Nengxiang "After His Son Committed an Error--A Visit to Yang Guang's Father"]

[Text] One afternoon at the beginning of winter, I visited Yang Guang's father. Yang Guang, an important member of TANSUO, was involved in the case of the counterrevolutionary Wei Jingsheng. Yang Guang's father is an old engineer nearing 60. After graduating in 1948 he went to study in the United States, but resolutely came back to the motherland in 1950, filled with a strong desire to build a new China. He has worked hard for more than 20 years in making contributions to the motherland's socialist revolution and construction.

Apart from doing his own work well, Engineer Yang has also vigorously grasped the cultural studies of his two sons. His elder son, Yang Guang, and his younger son have both passed the college entrance examination. He hoped to cultivate his two sons into useful talented people for the building of socialist modernization. This has been his desire as well as that of his wife, who is now dead. However, when I visited him, Engineer Yang said sadly: In the past I only grasped their mathematical, physics, chemistry and foreign language studies and neglected their political and ideological education, thus causing a great error. The reasons why Yang Guang embarked on the road of crime were: 1) he was poisoned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four;" 2) he was influenced by certain reactionary viewpoints put up on the "Xidan Wall;" 3) as a father I was not strict enough with him; 4) he refused to pay attention to help and advice from myself and his relatives.

On 29 May 1979, Yang Guang was arrested with the approval of the municipal people's procuratorate for publishing a reactionary article in TANSUO which negated party leadership and the socialist system. While he was in custody, his father actively cooperated with the public security organs in finding out the facts of Yang Guang's crime. Under patient education by the public security personnel, Yang Guang eventually admitted the seriousness of his error and made a clean breast of things. At the public trial of Wei Jingsheng, Yang Guang not only gave evidence but also expressed his sincere resolve to mend his ways. In view of the fact that Yang Guang's attitude in admitting his crime was relatively good, the departments concerned decided to deal leniently with him and to educate and release him instead of submitting his case to the procuratorate for prosecution. This was done to save Yang Guang, educate young people who have gone astray and promote the excellent situation of stability and unity. Yang Guang was officially released by the public security bureau on 15 November. When the cadres of the public security bureau brought him home, they explained to Engineer Yang that the government had decided to deal leniently with Yang Guang in accordance with party policy. [paragraph continues]

Engineer Yang burst into tears as he thanked the party and government. Old Comrade Yang said: "I never imagined that the party and government would treat him in this way. In fact, I thought that as Wei Jingsheng had been sentenced to 15 years, Yang Guang would be lucky to get only 5. I bear responsibility for Yang Guang's crimes by which he damaged the interests of the state. I beg the pardon of the party and government. In the future I will be strict with him. Apart from caring for his cultural studies, more important, I will care for his growth in politics and ideology."

After that, old Comrade Yang cited his own experiences as a student in the United States, telling Yang Guang: "You should not hanker for the so-called democracy of capitalist countries, their democracy is just a gibe sham. They spend a lot of money in electing a president, and this money comes from 'contributions' from financial consortiums. You can get nothing done without money. Some of the most undemocratic things exist there. For example, white racists can insult and kill Negroes as they please, while the Negroes are only allowed to ride in the back of the buses. How democratic is that! If the capitalist countries were the paradise you people describe, I would never have come back. Of course, productivity in capitalist countries is high and there are more things to buy, but this does not mean that everything there is good." He stopped a moment, and said with tears in his eyes: "My child; you must not forget that your uncle was a revolutionary martyr. Our people's regime of today was gained through the blood and lives of the revolutionary martyrs. If you want to overthrow our people's regime today, does that not mean that uncle's blood flowed in vain?"

Yang Guang, who was sitting to one side, bowed his head in grief. He said: I have read again those reactionary articles I published in TANSUO and see that these articles brazenly incite people to rise up and overthrow the people's government. I feel that I am indeed guilty and should be punished by law. Now the government has dealt leniently with me. In the future I will turn over a new leaf, otherwise I will be destroying myself. I will seriously remold my world outlook, guide my actions with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and strive to learn cultural and scientific knowledge and to contribute my strength to the four modernizations. I won't listen if anyone wants to incite me to go to places like the "Xidan Wall" to carry out illegal activities which harm the state and the people. I will always remember this lesson and will certainly not make this mistake again.

Old Comrade Yang nodded gravely on hearing his son's words.

XINHUA ON REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

OW141226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--Two juvenile delinquents who have spent time in the Beijing juvenile reformatory have been admitted to the Beijing Number Two Foreign Language Institute and the Nanjing Aeronautical Engineering Institute. Two other former inmates have joined the army. Most of the youngsters released from the reformatory go back to school or directly into jobs.

Of Beijing's two million primary and middle school children there are at present 1,200 in juvenile reformatory school for terms of one to three years. Those juvenile delinquents not punishable under penal law are admitted to such reformatories.

Food at the reformatory is supplied by the government to a standard similar to that for P.L.A. armymen or 15 yuan a month. Boys get 2.5 yuan for pocket money and girls three yuan.

Every year each person gets one cotton suit, one overall, a pair of cloth-soled shoes and a pair of sneakers. All medical expenses are free. The reformatory has a clinic and recently dentistry facilities were added.

The juvenile delinquents are organized into 10 boys teams and one girls team and lead a strict collective life. Normally, they work for three hours a day. They manage 20 hectares of orchards growing apples, peaches and grapes. The institution also has some 13 hectares of fish ponds. A small number of youngsters work in an electrical machinery plant.

The youngsters study for half a day. Educational departments have assigned the reformatory 24 teachers. At present only language, math and political lessons are given; but with more teachers expected, there will also be classes in physics, chemistry, biology and music. These young people are generally good students. The teachers say that the teaching speed is much faster than outside schools because of strict discipline.

There are plenty of spare-time activities. Four films are shown a month and they can see television every night. They also have ball games. There are five basketball courts and each team has a small library. The government allocates one yuan per person every month for recreation.

Visiting is permitted on the first Sunday of every month. On Sundays, the kids do their own washing and attend to other personal matters.

Yang Dewen, deputy head of the reformatory told XINHUA: "We work on a basis of mutual trust to help the young people correct their mistakes. Self-respect is an extremely important factor in correction." He said that nobody was allowed to mention their past once they stepped into the reformatory. He gave two reasons: To help them turn over an entirely new leaf and secondly so youngsters would not learn bad tricks from one another. There are no armed guards around and the youngsters take care to themselves. Corporal punishment, calling of names are strictly banned. Every week one third of the study time is used on reading and discussions of current international and state affairs, personal ideals and communist morals and ethics.

Yang Dewen noted that the staff of the reformatory tried to combine three roles: just and selfless enforcer of law, tireless teacher and kind parent. The majority of kids really seem to have changed on leaving the reformatory. Teachers visit discharged students' homes and some youngsters come back for visits and report on their progress.

The first team of the reformatory recently went to work at a cement plant and was repeatedly commended for its discipline and excellent work. In return the plant sent buses to take them to the fragrant hills and other Beijing scenic spots for Sunday picnics. A former hooligan who smashed up a cinema, became a squad leader after half a year in the reformatory. He will now volunteer to do extra work, such as cleaning up toilets, plumbing and chopping firewood. He was released recently one year early.

Placing the youngsters after they have served their term remains the biggest area of concern for reformatory administrators. Yang Dewen called on society not to discriminate against such youngsters after their release. "They should be given chances to turn over a new leaf which I believe they will", he said.

LIAO ZHIGAO ADDRESSES FUJIAN CCP CONGRESS CLOSING SESSION

Adoption of Work Report

HK141506 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The participants at the Third Fujian Provincial CCP Congress unanimously approved the work report given by Comrade Liao Zhigao on behalf of the provincial CCP committee. The meeting held: The work report of the provincial CCP committee seriously summarized our work accomplished since the smashing of the gang of four, established the objectives of struggle and the measures for carrying out Fujian's economic construction from 1980 to 1985, and put forward specific demands for strengthening party leadership. All this is in line with the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th Central Committee and the actual situation in Fujian. It represents the desire of the party members and the people of the province.

The meeting called on the party organizations and party members throughout the province to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the leadership of the party Central Committee, unite with the army men and people of the province and go all out with one heart and mind to resolutely implement the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, including its instructions concerning the carrying out of special policies and flexible measures in Fujian's economic activities with foreign countries, and strive to speed up Fujian's socialist modernization, make more contributions to the state and work for the interests of the people of Fujian.

Report on Closing Session

HK141501 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "After satisfactorily accomplishing all tasks, the Third Fujian Provincial CCP Congress triumphantly closed on the morning of 12 December. The congress called on the party organizations at all levels and all party members throughout the province to unite with army men and people of the province and go all out with one heart and mind to strive to speed up our province's socialist modernization, make more contributions to the state and work for the interests of people of Fujian. This congress lasted for 5 days. During the meeting, the delegates brought democracy into play, emancipated their minds, freely aired their views and seriously listened to, examined and discussed Comrade Liao Zhigao's work report given at the meeting on behalf of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee. The meeting demonstrated the spirit of seeking truth from facts and uniting together to embark on the four modernizations.

"The closing ceremony was held in the hall of the provincial revolutionary committee. On the rostrum were President Chairman Liao Zhigao and Vice Chairmen Zhu Shaoqing, Ma Xingyuan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengtin, Zu Ya and all members of the Presidium. Comrade Jin Zhaodian presided over the meeting." "Amid warm applause, all the participants unanimously approved the resolutions of the Third Fujian Provincial CCP Congress concerning the work report. The meeting next held a grand ceremony to elect the Third Fujian Provincial CCP Committee. The representatives solemnly exercised their democratic rights and one by one cast their votes in the red ballot box. The meeting elected a total of 69 provincial CCP committee members and 25 alternate members." Comrade Liao Zhigao gave a closing speech.

"Comrade Liao Zhigao pointed out in his speech: We must truly shift the work focus onto the modernization and resolutely implement the party Central Committee's instructions concerning the implementation of special policies and flexible measures in Fujian's economic activities with foreign countries in order to speed up its socialist modernization.

The party committees at all levels must truly concentrate their ideological, organizational and leadership efforts on this central task, go all out to properly grasp economic work and carry out the four modernizations with one heart and mind. We must consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity. The party committees at all levels must also continue to seriously and dutifully implement all party policies and solve the left-over problems which have remained unsolved for many years. We must tightly grasp the selection, promotion and cultivation of successors for the revolutionary cause. This a major issue which concerns the long-term interests of the party and state and is an extremely important and urgent strategic task. The party committees at all levels must select and cultivate their successors in strict accordance with the three demands put forward in Comrade Ye Jianying's important speech given at the rally marking the 30th founding anniversary of the PRC and they must strive to find a better solution within 2 to 3 years. We must go all out with one heart and mind to promote our province's economic construction.

LIAO ZHIGAO, OTHERS ATTEND FUJIAN CPPCC MEETINGS

Standing Committee Meeting

HK160731 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 16 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Standing Committee of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee held its fifth meeting in Fuzhou from 13 to 15 December to study the work connected with convening the second plenary session of the committee. Liao Zhigao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC; and Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the meeting. Also present were Yuan Gai, Ni Nanshan, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Guo Ruiren, (Wang Shirui) and (Hu Hadran), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC. Those present at the meeting decided to ~~convene~~ the second plenary session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee on 16 December. The participants will attend the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers and listen to the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee. The meeting also decided on the agenda for the CPPCC session.

Opening Session

HK170652 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second plenary session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Fuzhou on 16 December. "The aim of this session is to further mobilize and unite the people of the province and all patriotic forces to resolutely implement the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th Central Committee and Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech, resolutely carry out the instructions of the central authorities on putting into effect a special policy and flexible measures in Fujian's economic dealings with foreign countries, resolutely fulfill the tasks put forward by the 3d Fujian Provincial Party Congress, and work in concert to speed up socialist modernization in Fujian."

Five hundred and thirty CPPCC members are attending this session. Many of them are revolutionary old cadres, members of democratic parties, intellectuals and patriotic figures who were persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four and have subsequently been rehabilitated. There are also some patriotic figures from Hong Kong and Macao.

Yuan Gai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, presided at the opening ceremony. Liao Zhigao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, made the opening speech. He said: "The convening of this session is a major event in the political life of the people of the whole province. It is bound to have a farreaching effect on consolidating and expanding the revolutionary patriotic united front, mobilizing positive factors in all aspects and speeding up the pace of the four modernizations in the province."

Guo Ruiren, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered a work report. He put forward the following tasks for CPPCC work:

1. Mobilize people from all circles in the province to serve the successful conduct of the first campaign of the four modernizations in the province. "These people include those with relatively high scientific and cultural standards and rich practical experiences. They are a major and indispensable force in building the four modernizations. At present we must help the departments concerned to continue to do well in implementing policies for these people that they will work in concert to promote the four modernizations. We must cooperate with the departments concerned to investigate the assignment and employment of intellectuals and put forward suggestions on those whose assignment and employment are irrational. Thus we can bring into full play the wisdom and talent of the intellectuals to serve the four modernizations. We must investigate the old intellectuals in society and unite and care for them, so that they can contribute their effort to the four modernizations. We must stimulate the members of democratic parties to do their utmost to promote the four modernizations. We must bring into play the activism of former industrialists and business men in the building of the four modernizations."

2. Democratic consultation must be launched, centering on the four modernizations. "Under the leadership of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, we must hold full democratic discussions on the state's guiding principles, political life and issues of socioeconomics, culture and education."

3. Continue to organize the figures of all circles to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to study and exchange scientific and technical knowledge. It is necessary to eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

"4. It is necessary to strengthen contacts with the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese living overseas and do a good job of unity work. We should strengthen contacts with them through people of the various circles, do a good job of acting as intermediaries and help the departments concerned to import advanced technology, equipment and capital in order to serve the province's four modernizations."

Guo Ruiren said in conclusion: "To bring about the return of Taiwan to the motherland and accomplish the great cause of unifying the motherland is the common aspiration of the people of the whole country, including our flesh-and-blood compatriots on Taiwan. It is also a glorious and sacred task facing the CPPCC. Fujian and Taiwan have deep links extending for many generations. Fujian is also the native province of a number of personnel of Taiwan military and government circles. Hence, we shoulder a special historical role in bringing about the early return of Taiwan to the motherland. We must actively launch work and contribute our strength to accomplishing at an early date the great cause of unifying the motherland." Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting and (Cai Li), leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, were present at the session.

FUJIAN SCHEDULES SESSION OF PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK170558 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee was held in Fuzhou on 15 and 16 December. Comrade Liao Zhigao, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided. The plenary session decided to convene the second session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress in Fuzhou on 18 December. It also examined the preparatory work for this session and deliberated on the provincial revolutionary committee's government work report.

SHANDONG HOLDS SECOND PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION

SK160917 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 79 SK

[Text] The second session of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee was ceremoniously inaugurated on 14 December in Jinan. Convened at an important historic time during which the emphasis of work is shifted to socialist modernization, this session will enable the CPPCC committee to play an even more important role in national political life, carry forward the fine tradition of democratic consultation, mobilize and unite people of all nationalities and every patriotic personage, bring into play all positive factors to strive in a concerted effort to build our country into a socialist modern power.

The task for this session is to discuss the general and specific policies and tasks for the CPPCC committee in the new period, to elect a chairman, additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee and to attend the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress as nonvoting delegates to discuss the major program of the four modernizations in our province.

Among the approximately 500 committee members attending this session, most of about 70 newly-elected committee members are rehabilitated revolutionary veteran cadres, members of democratic parties, intellectuals and patriotic personages who once suffered from the persecution inflicted upon them by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Being one the most significant gatherings of its kind since the founding of the provincial CPPCC committee, this session vividly reflects the growing strength of our provincial united front and the great revolutionary unity present among the people of all nationalities and patriotic personages of all circles throughout the province. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the opening ceremony of this session. Also attending the opening ceremony were Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and vice chairman Yang Goufu, Wang Zhe, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, (Zhou Xinfu), Xu Meisheng, Yang Jieren, (Li Lin), Zeng Chengkui, Guo Yicheng, Zhou Zhijun, Li Sijing and Zhang Weicen.

At 1430 the session opened with the national anthem. Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered the opening speech amid warm applause. He said: [begin recording] "Committee members and comrades, this session is convened at a time when the emphasis of our province's work is gradually shifting to the socialist modernization and while the situation is excellent. This session is a very important one. At present, the people throughout the province are striving in a concerted effort to make a success of the readjustment of the national economy under the guidance of (?the party for the new period) and have scored new achievements in work on all fronts. [voice fades out] [end recording]

[Announcer] In his opening speech, Comrade Zhao Lin said: The main task for this session is to [word indistinct] the guidelines of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee, the speech delivered by Chairman Ye Jianying at the rally marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of PRC and the 2d sessions of the 5th NPC and the CPPCC National Committee, carry forward the fine tradition of democratic consultation, mobilize and unite the people from all over the province, painstakingly carry out the 8-character policy on national economy, develop the revolutionary and patriotic united front and strive to accelerate the pace of the four modernizations and promote the unification of motherland, in accordance with the principle of emancipating minds, starting up machinery, seeking truth from facts, being united and looking forward.

Comrade Zhao Lin said: With the shift of focus of the party's work, the fundamental change of our class situation and the development of the international situation, our united front has entered into a new historic stage. In this new period the united front is a revolutionary and patriotic one. A broad political alliance, the principle and task for the united front in this new period is to unite with all the forces that can be united with, bring into play all positive factors at home and abroad, strive to turn negative factors into positive ones, go all out to develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity, struggle in joint efforts to build our country into a socialist modern power and struggle for the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and accomplish the great cause of reunification. The CPPCC is an important organization of the united front under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party whose function is to carry forward socialist democracy and maintain links with people and patriots from all walks of life. It shoulders important and glorious responsibilities in consolidating and strengthening the revolutionary and patriotic united front. As a local organization of the CPPCC, our provincial CPPCC committee should foster a clear-cut basic guiding ideology of serving the four modernizations and the great cause of the reunification, earnestly shift the work emphasis to the track of serving the four modernization, further enliven CPPCC work and arouse all democratic parties and people from all walks of life to play an even more important role and make new contributions.

Our provincial CPPCC committee should encourage the free airing of views and uphold the three-not's principle so as to fully reflect opinions, demands, criticism and suggestions from all quarters. In doing that, the government can sum up correct ideas from all quarters and correct its shortcomings and mistakes in work.

The key to achieving the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. We must vigorously develop science and technology if we want to raise productivity greatly. The scientific and technological ranks are those of the intellectuals among the working class, the working force which the party trusts and relies on and which is the cream and treasure house of the nation. Our provincial CPPCC committee should vigorously mobilize and organize scientific and technological personnel in all trades and professions in the province to give play to their scientific and technical knowledge and make active contributions to the four modernizations.

Comrade Zhao Lin said: We must uphold the four basic principles, strengthen the ideological and political work, continue to carry forward the fine CPPCC tradition of self-education and self-remolding, organize and arouse people from all walks of life to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, carry on the discussion of the criterion of truth, straighten out the ideological line, conduct the self-remolding of world outlook while effecting the four modernizations and steadily strengthen unity and make new progress on the basis of serving the four modernizations.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhao Lin said: [Begin recording] Committee members and comrades, in this new period the task that lies before us next year is a glorious one that is well worth doing; I believe that after this session the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities and from all walks of life will be aroused to a still greater degree. They will exert themselves to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, carry forward the socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, further develop the excellent situation of our province and make new contributions to the four modernizations and the accomplishment of the great cause of reunification. I wish this session complete success. [applause] [end recording]

Prior to the session, a preparatory meeting was held which endorsed the namelist of executive chairmen and secretary general, the agenda of the session, the namelist of the motions examination committee and the closing date for making motions.

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SHANDONG HOLDS SECOND SESSION OF FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Preparatory Meeting

SK151158 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to station sources, the preparatory meeting for the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress was held at the Zhenzhuquan Auditorium on the morning of 14 December. This preparatory meeting adopted the agenda of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress.

According to the agenda, participants at this congress will listen to the work report of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered by Bai Rubing, chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, adopt the resolution of this work report, listen to the report by (Liu Guangming), vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial Planning Commission, on the implementation of the 1979 national economic plan of Shandong Province and on the proposed 1980 plan. They also listened to the report by (Cui Fengxi), chief of the Shandong Provincial Financial Bureau, on the 1978 final financial accounts of Shandong Province, the implementation of the 1979 budget and the initial proposed 1980 target for financial revenue and expenditure. The meeting adopted a resolution on the reports on the national economic plan and on the financial budget and final accounts of the province, examined the reports on work of the Shandong Provincial Higher People's Court and of the provincial people's procuratorate and adopted a resolution on the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and of the provincial people's procuratorate.

The meeting also elected additional and supplementary deputies of the National People's Congress, the Standing Committee members, chairman and vice chairmen of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress, the governor and deputy governors of the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the president of the provincial higher people's court and presidents of various intermediate people's courts and the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and chief procurators of various branches of the people's procuratorates.

The preparatory meeting was presided over by Qin Hezhen, vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The Presidium and secretary general of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress were elected at this meeting. The Presidium is composed of 97 persons with Xu Leijian as its secretary general.

The preparatory meeting adopted the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the credentials committee of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress. Wu Kaizhang was elected chairman of the credentials committee. The preparatory meeting also adopted the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the budget committee. Zhu Benzhen was elected chairman of the budget committee. In addition, this meeting also adopted the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the motions examination committee with Song Yimin as its chairman.

After the preparatory meeting, the Presidium of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress held its first session and elected its additional permanent chairmen, including Bai Rubing, Su Yulan, Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, (Qiang Xiaochu), Li Zhen, Gao Qiyuan, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, (Gao Keting), Xu Jianchun, female, Wang Zhongyin, He Zhiyuan, Xu Leijian, Zhao Feng, Lin Ping, Liu Binglin, Zhang Ye, (Li Yuang), Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fukuei, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun and (Wang Jiechen).

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The meeting of the Presidium also determined the namelists of the groups of executive chairmen and of the deputy secretaries general of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress, announced the agenda of this congress and [words indistinct].

The credentials committee, the budget committee and the motions examination committee of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress also held meetings.

Presidium Namelist

SK160748 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 79 :K

[Text] The following is the list of names of the secretary general and the members of the Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress. The 97 members are listed in order of the number of strokes in character of their surnames:

(Ding Yizhi), female; (Ding Fangming); (Ma Sitai); Wang Yongxin; Wang Zhongyin; Wang Baomin; (Wang Ruizhong); (Wang Jiechen); (Wang Yaosheng); Fang Zongxi; Tian Lizhu; Feng Yongxi; (Feng Zhifa); Bai Rubing; (Liu Hong); Liu Gan; (Liu Jie); Liu Peng; (Liu Ziheng); Liu Xianzhi; (Liu Dongping); Liu Kexian, female; Liu Huaihe; (Liu Huaisheng); (Liu Chengye); Liu Binglin; Liu Duanrong; (Pi Ming); Zhu Benzhen; Zhu Qimin; Sun Shule; (Sun Shuzhi); (Sun Jingyi); Qi Faheng; Lu Hongbin; Ren Yaoru; (Lu Qunshan); Yang Jieren; Yang Renzhong; (Yang Meizhen), female; (Yang Guilan), female; Li Zhen; Li Zichao; Li Yuang; (Li Hongcheng); Li Chunsheng; (Li Huimin); Chen Lei; Chen Xiaoshun; Song Yimin; Zhang Ye; (Zhang Liqing); Zhang Tingzhong; Zhang Zhusheng; Zhang Fugui; (Zhang Hongrong); (Zhang Guiping); Zang Jingtao; (Xing Yongfu); (Wu Fuheng); Wu Kegang; He Zhiyuan; Su Yiran; Feng Ping; (Zheng Gan); Zheng Zijiu; (Zheng Weiying); Zheng Xingzhai; Wu Kaizhang; Zhou Yunpu; Zhou Zhijun; (Zhou Zhixing); Lang Xianfen, female; (Yan Chengen); Zhao Lin; Zhao Feng; Zhao Yuying, female; (Zhao Guozhu); (Hu Jingtai); Xu Qian, female; Xu Jianchun, female; Xu Meisheng; Xu Guiyue, female; Xu Leijian; (Guo Shouming); (Guo Jincheng); Guo Jinming; Gao Qiyun; (Gao Keting); (Gao Jinfang); Gao Fengwu; Qin Hezhen; (Tao Demin); (Qiang Xiaochu); (Zeng Guangfu); Zeng Chengkui; and Wei Jianyi.

Secretary General: Xu Leijian.

Credentials Committee Namelist

SK160756 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 79 SK

[Text] The following is the list of names of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the delegates' credentials committee of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress: chairman: Wu Kaizhang; vice chairmen: Zhang Ye, (Zhang Ruiting), and Zeng Chengkui.

The members are listed in order of the number of strokes in the character of their surnames: (Ding Yizhi), female; Fang Zhongxi; Liu Xianzhi; (Liu Dongping); (Ren Weinsheng); Lu Hongbin; (Song Ying); (Lu Chaoran); Chen Xiaoshun; (Song Gan); (Hu Yinong); Zhao Zuofu; and Ji Wenjuan).

The following is the list of names of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the budget committee of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress: Chairman: Zhu Benzhen; vice chairmen: (Wang Jinwu), and (Zhu Yucheng).

The members are listed in order of the number of strokes in the character of their surnames: (Liu Huaisheng); (Sun Jingyi); (Yu Zongliang); (Zhou Haifeng); Xu Qian, female; (Gao Zhenxiang); (Guo Shaoyi); (Liang Yushan); (Zeng Guangping); and Pan Chengdong.

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The following is the list of names of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the motions examination committee of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress: Chairman: Song Yimin; vice chairmen: Xu Meisheng, and Wang Yongxin.

The members are listed in order of the number of strokes in the character of their surnames: (Ding Fangming); (Yun Xining); Wang Meigong, female; (Sun Hanqing); (Zhang Donghui); (Zhang Tianheng); (Yan Weiqing); Lang Xianfen, female; Xu Guiyue, female; Gao Fengwu; (Zhu Fengyu); and Wei Jianyi.

Opening Session

SK161308 Jinah Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 79 SK

[Report on the convocation of the second session of fifth provincial people's congress held on 15 december]

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress was ceremoniously opened in Jinan on the morning of 15 December. This is an important session held in the excellent situation in which the whole country has shifted its work emphasis to the socialist modernization. With the lofty aspiration of achieving the four socialist modernizations of China and shouldering the hopes and great trust by the people of the whole province on accelerating the pace of the four modernizations, more than 1,700 deputies from various fronts throughout the province gathered here to discuss the major program of the four modernizations. The session was held at the Luyi Auditorium.

Permanent chairmen of the Presidium of this congress, including Bai Rubing, Su Yulan, Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyuan, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Zhao Feng, (Li Yuang), Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fukuei, Zeng Chengkui and Zhou Zhiyun were seated on the front row of the rostrum. At 0830 hours, Zhao Lin, executive chairman of the congress, formally declared the opening of the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress.

After the grand strains of the national anthem, the congress was formally opened. Comrade Su Yiren, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and executive chairman of the congress, gave an opening address. [applause] [begin recording] "Deputies, the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress is now open. This congress is held with the great interest of the party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council and in the excellent situation in which the people of the whole province are striving with concerted effort and unified as one in carrying out the four modernizations. The convocation of this congress is a major event in the political life of the people throughout the province. It is of great importance in unifying the people of the whole province to mobilize all positive factors, to work hard, to aim high and to build a powerful and modern socialist country with one heart and one mind and with greater, faster, better and more economical results, score further success in the shifting of the work emphasis and in implementing the policy of readjusting, reforming, consolidating and raising the standard of the national economy. It also has great significance in fighting well the first battle of the four modernizations, in strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and in consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity. The tasks of this congress are arduous. Bringing democracy into full play and summing up all correct ideas from the people and the masses is an important guarantee for making a success of this congress.

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I hope that all deputies will air their views freely with the spirit of saying all they know and saying it without reserve and will fully reflect the desires of the vast numbers of people. I hope that they will come forward with criticism and suggestions concerning the work of the government and will discuss the major program of the whole province by pooling the wisdom of the masses so that this congress will be one with which all the people of the province will really be satisfied and with which the people will fight in unity in marching toward the four modernizations. [applause] [end recording]

Authorized by the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Bai Rubing, chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a work report of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee at the congress. [applause] Comrade Bai Rubing's report is divided into four parts: 1) the development of the situation in our province over the past 2 years; 2) resolutely do well in readjusting the national economy and in accelerating the pace of the four modernizations; 3) strengthen the socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity; and 4) strengthen political power and bring into full play the role of local government at various levels in exercising their functions.

All delegates participating in the second session of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of various related provincial level committees, offices and bureaus attended yesterday's congress as nonvoting delegates. On the afternoon of 15 December, representatives of the masses and members of the provincial CPPCC committee held group discussions on the work report of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

PENG CHONG SPEAKS AT SHANGHAI HIGHER EDUCATION MEETING

OW132132 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a conference on the work of institutes of higher learning in Shanghai from 30 November to 13 December. Speaking at the conference, First Secretary Peng Chong of the municipal CCP committee pointed out that the overriding, central task of the institutes of higher learning is to train qualified personnel--all-round specialists with a socialist awareness, knowledge of modern science and culture, and good moral, intellectual and physical qualities--and outstanding, top-notch experts in the country and the world.

As a result of the joint efforts of teachers and students, Shanghai's institutes of higher learning have achieved marked progress in reopening schools, raising academic standards and expanding facilities in the course of consolidating over three year's work since the downfall of the gang of four. The number of schools has increased from 16 to 48, including branch campuses and junior colleges, and enrollment stands at 68,000, surpassing the figure before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Some 2,300 post graduate students are enrolled in the institutes of higher learning, more than double the figure before the start of the Cultural Revolution.

The socialist enthusiasm of the teachers and students and the quality of teaching in schools have been (?raised considerably). The 54 (?newly founded) research institutes and 90 laboratories have completed a number of scientific research projects, some of which have reached or nearly reached the advanced levels of home and abroad.

After reviewing the achievements of Shanghai's institutes of higher learning since the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade Peng Chong said: The work of universities and colleges should be centered around teaching and studying. While regarding teaching as the primary task, it is necessary to step up scientific research.

The key to success in the work of institutes of higher learning lies in the training and raising the competence of teachers. It is necessary to boldly promote teachers who have special professional skills, display vigor and are competent in administrative work to fill leading posts at various levels in schools. It is necessary to assign jobs, powers and responsibilities to both party members and nonparty personages.

Comrade Peng Chong said: The fundamental task of university party committees is to assume a strong role in raising party members' academic standard, give full scope to the fighting role played by party organizations and the exemplary vanguard role of party members, and insure completion of teaching programs and scientific research projects. Comrade Peng Chong called on all universities in Shanghai to mobilize immediately and try their utmost to tap potentials, emancipate the mind, run-top-notch universities and train tens of thousands of first-rate qualified personnel.

During the conference, Peng Chong, Secretary Xia Zhengnong of the municipal CCP committee, Vice Chairman Yang Kai of the municipal revolutionary committee and responsible comrades of the municipal office of (education and health) held discussion sessions with participants and listened to their opinions and suggestions on successfully running institutes of higher learning. The conference also discussed and approved two documents--"Several Questions Concerning the Shift in the Emphasis of the Work and Improvement of Party Leadership Over Institutes of Higher Learning" and "Provisional Regulations on the Work of Presidents and Directors of Institutes of Higher Learning in Shanghai."

BRIEFS

ANHUI COMBATS DROUGHT--Newly planted wheat sprouts in Tingyuan, Fengtai, Jiashan and Dangtu Counties in Anhui Province are being threatened seriously by a crippling drought. According to weather forecasts, the drought will continue to spread this winter. In Fuyang, Suxian, Chuxian and Liuan Prefecures, 2.15 million people are concentrating their efforts on a battle against drought to irrigate the wheat crop. They have by now irrigated some 12.7 million mu of wheat. The masses of people in all parts of Anhui are urged to create new upsurge in wheat field irrigation in the remaining days of 1979. [Hebei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG LATE RICE PRODUCTION--Zhejiang Province reaped a bumper harvest from its 7.22 million mu of crossbred late rice, with average per-mu yield reaching about 750 jin. The province expects to increase its grain output by 500 million jin. The per-mu yield of crossbred late rice from Huangyan County's 320,000 mu of ricefield is expected to reach 900 jin, and the per-mu yield at the experimental farm in Jinhua County is expected to reach 1,474 jin. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--The finance and trade office of the Zhejiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a Provincial grain work conference. It conveyed and implemented the guidelines of the national grain conference and studied and decided the 1979 provincial grain procurement quotas and relevant policies. The province reaped a good harvest this year. However, because it is densely populated, the average per-capita grain distribution is still only little over 700 jin. Thus, the conference called on all localities throughout the province to continue to grasp grain work firmly and practice economy so as to further develop a fine situation. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW]

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GUANGDONG HOLDS SECOND SESSION OF CPPCC COMMITTEE

HK160234 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Guangzhou on 15 December. The session will mobilize and unite the people of all nationalities and figures from all circles in the province to carry out the province's special policy on economic activities with foreign countries, speed up economic development in the province, and fight a successful first campaign in accomplishing the four modernizations.

Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Huang Jingbo and Xiong Fei, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee; Tin Yin Linping, Luo Fanqun, Zhang Boquan, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Zhou Zhifei, Yun Guangying, Tan Tiandu, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Mo Ming, Luo Jun, Wang Yue, and Luo Xiongcai, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and others attended the opening ceremony. Over 700 provincial CPPCC members are attending the session.

Yang Shangkun made a speech. After discussing the current fine situation, he said: "Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao and there are many Overseas Chinese here. It is also the native province of Mr Sun Zhongshan. Guangdong also occupied an important position in the old and new democratic revolutionary struggles. The tasks of united front work are heavy and the work is rather arduous. We must consolidate and develop the revolutionary patriotic united front and strive for new successes."

He said: "The CPPCC members have worked hard together and accomplished a lot since the first session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, gaining very good achievements. The current session must do well at summing up, carrying forward and expanding these achievements."

Yang Shangkun then put forward the following views on CPPCC work: "Mobilize all positive factors to serve the building of the four modernizations; continue to seriously implement the party's united front policy and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity; continue to do a good job of work with regard to Taiwan and strive for the early return of Taiwan to the motherland and the accomplishment of the great cause of unifying the motherland; carry forward the fine tradition of democratic consultation and bring into full play the role of the CPPCC in national political life." Yin Linping delivered a work report at the session.

GUANGDONG HOLDS SECOND SESSION OF FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Preparatory Meeting

HK170216 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting on 16 December. Provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun presided and Chairman Xi Zhongxun made a speech. The meeting approved the agenda for the session, which is as follows: To listen to and discuss the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee; to examine and approve the report on the province's draft economic plan for 1980; to examine and approve the report on final accounts for 1978, the state of 1979 budget implementation, and the draft 1980 budget; to consider on the work reports of the provincial higher people's congress and the provincial people's procuratorate; to consider the provincial draft regulations on planned parenthood, and the draft decision on convening county and municipal people's congresses in 1980; and to discuss the draft regulations on establishing special economic zones in Guangdong.

The congress will also elect the officers of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, a governor and vice governors, presidents of the provincial higher people's court and prefectural intermediate-level people's courts, and the presidents of the provincial people's procuratorate and its branches.

The 16 December meeting elected the 81-member Presidium of the congress session. Huang Jingbo is secretary general of the Presidium. The meeting approved the lists of names of the credentials committee, which is headed by Gong Zirong, and accepted the report of the committee. The meeting approved the name list of the budget committee, which is headed by Liang Weilin, and the list naming the bills of the examination committee, headed by Zeng Dingshi.

The members of the Presidium are as follows, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: Ding Changwen, Ma Yipin, (Ma Tingdong), Xi Zhongxun, Wang Ning, Wang Quanguo, (Wang Zuoyao), (Wang Yuefeng), Wang De, Yun Guangying, Yin Linping, Deng Yifan, Ou Mengjue, Xu Shijie, Zhuang Tian, Liu Tianful, (Liu Junjie), (Zhang Guang), (Zhang Rihe), Zhang Boquan, (Chen Zibin), Chen Qingshan, (Chen Guozhen), Chen Yueping, (Chen Side), (Gu Changtian), (Li Chen), (Li Xiuying), Li Jianzhen, (Li Shiqing), (Li Xuetian), Li Jianan, (Li Haitao), (Li Fulin), Li Jiaren, Li Liming, Su Kezhi, Yang Yingbin, Yang Shangkun, Yang Kanghua, (Yang Deyuan), Wu Nansheng, (Wu Jianmin), Xiao Junying, Xiao Huanhui, (Lao Sen), (Shen Pengfei), (Mai Yunyu), Luo Tian, (Luo Kemin), (Zhao Shuyin), Zhong Ming, (Zhong Min), Yi Miehui, (Jia Hua), (Rong Zhihang), (Qi Qiangong), (Qi Shufen), Guo Rongchang, Guo Dihuo, (Yuan Lu), Gong Zirong, Liang Guang, Liang Weilin, Liang Xiang, Huang Youmou, (Huang Bukang), Huang Jing Bo, (Huang Yaoxiang), Kou Qingyan, Zeng Dingshi, Xiong Fei, (Tang Guimin), Xue Guangjun, Wei Nanjin.

Opening Session

HK170457 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 17 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress opened on 17 December in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall, Guangzhou. The congress is being attended by 1,451 delegates from all parts of the province, Hong Kong and Macao. Liu Tianfu, executive chairman of the congress and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, declared the session open.

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered the opening speech. He said: "The task of this session is to mobilize the people of all nationalities in the province to further implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2nd session of the 5th NPC, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, do well in readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, restructure the economic management system in accordance with the spirit of the special policy and flexible measures approved by the central authorities for Guangdong Province in its economic dealings with foreign countries, expand foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges, strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and strive to fulfill the general task of the new period."

Comrade Xi Zhongxun delivered a government work report on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. "The report of Chairman Xi Zhongxun was in four parts: 1) on the work of the past 2 years; 2) on future construction tasks; 3) on strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; and 4) the people of the whole province must mobilize and strive to speed up socialist modernization in Guangdong."

Participants in the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and responsible comrades of the provincial organs attended as observers.

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GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON URBAN LAW, ORDER

HK150307 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] A Guangdong provincial conference on urban law and order work was held in Guangzhou from 8 to 12 December. The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national urban order conference and studied and made arrangements for security work in towns and along railway lines in the province.

The conference held: Generally speaking the political situation in Guangdong is stable and the state of social order is good. However, since August, murders, holdups, rapes and gang fights have occurred continuously in Guangzhou and some medium and small towns. Illegal emigration has also been very serious. These things directly endanger the safety of people's lives and property, sabotage the political situation of stability and unity and hinder the smooth progress of building the four modernizations. The masses are very unhappy about the bad state of law and order and demand that the party and government take resolute steps to strike at bad people and protect good people and maintain normal law and order in society.

The conference pointed out: This work of tidying up social order should be mainly carried out in the large and medium towns. We must concentrate forces to strike at robbers, murderers, rapists, criminals who injure foreigners, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, ringleaders in organizing illegal emigration and other criminals who seriously sabotage law and order in society. In the course of tidying up law and order and dealing blows at crime, we must strictly act in accordance with the law. The conference also pointed out: In this work of tidying up social order, the PLA units must carry forward their glorious traditions, actively support and closely work together with the local authorities and act as a strong backup force in maintaining law and order in society.

Comrade Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conclusion of the conference. He said: We must get a good grasp of tidying up law and order in society and dealing blows at crime. The party committees at all levels must unify understanding and fully realize the importance of tidying up social law and order for building the four modernizations. We must strengthen leadership. The first secretaries of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees must personally concern themselves with this work and assign a secretary to provide specific leadership over it. While getting a good grasp of tidying up social law and order in the towns, it is also necessary to solve problems in the rural areas such as feudal superstitions, gambling, indiscriminate destruction of forests and feudal armed fights between clans. It is necessary to grasp action against illegal emigration as a content of tidying up social law and order. We must also strictly handle problems such as bursting into offices, creating an unreasonable uproar and deliberately disturbing law and order. As a result of tidying things up, we must deflate the arrogance of the criminal elements, arrest the sinister wind of illegal emigration and produce excellent order, stability and unity in society.

GUANGZHOU BANK BEGINS RECEIVING FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS

OW151320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Guangzhou, December 15 (XINHUA)--The Guangzhou Branch of the Bank of China has begun receiving foreign currency deposits from foreigners, Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. This is a new area of business for the bank. A bank official says that any individual, enterprise or organization in foreign countries or in Hong Kong and Macao as well as foreign agencies, offices, enterprises and foreigners in China can open an account with the Guangzhou branch.

LAST LINE

GUANGXI RALLY COMMEMORATES BAISE UPRISING

HK121222 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Guangxi regional CCP and revolutionary committees held an 11 December report rally in Nanning attended by over 1,000 people in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Baise Uprising. "Attending the rally were Qin Yingji, Zhao Maouxun, Cen Guorong, Liang Huaxin, Huang Rong, (Shi Qingsheng), (Wu Chao) and (Zheng Wenxiang), leading comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the Guangxi Military District and the PLA units stationed in Nanning; Zhong Feng, Mo Naiqun, Shi Zhaotang, (Lin Kewu), Zheng Jianzuan, Huang Qihan, Ye Pei and Li Fanan, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee; and responsible comrades from all regional fronts, the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee and the Nanning Prefectural CCP Committee."

Attending the rally upon invitation were 7 veteran fighters of the 7th and 8th Red Armies and family members of the revolutionary martyrs of the 2 armies.

The report rally began at 0830 today in the auditorium of the regional revolutionary committee. "Comrade Zhao Maouxun, secretary of the regional CCP committee, presided over the report rally. Comrade Qin Yingji, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered a speech at the rally." In his speech, Comrade Qin Yingji recounted the Baise Uprising and the great significance of the uprising, saying: "In 1929, to strengthen leadership over the revolutionary struggle in Guangxi, the party Central Committee sent Comrades Deng Xiaoping and (Zhang Yunyi) to Guangxi. Under their direct leadership and personally organized by them, our party's directly controlled armed forces launched an armed uprising in Baise and established the 7th Red Army on 11 December 1929." The Longzhou Uprising was launched on 1 February 1930, thus establishing the 8th Red Army. Under the direct leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, the 7th and 8th Red Armies made great contributions to the Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and China's war of liberation.

In his speech, Comrade Qin Yingji called on people of all nationalities in the region to conscientiously learn from the revolutionary spirit of the 7th Red Army and 8th Red Army, carry forward the revolutionary tradition and energetically contribute to promoting the four modernizations and changing the backward features of Guangxi. He added: In realizing the four modernizations, we must act in accordance with the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and proceed from reality in everything. "Guangxi has a relatively weak economic foundation and has quite a few problems in realizing the four modernizations. However, Guangxi has relatively better natural conditions, with rich resources above and below the ground along with rich ocean resources." We must uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, implement the party's principles and policies in a truth-seeking way and properly solve problems in the four modernizations. "The current political situation in this region is very good. However, the noteworthy thing is that some ideological trends which harm stability and unity still exist both in distinct and indistinct forms. In particular, under the banner of promoting democracy, a very few people have disregarded party discipline and state law, incited anarchism and extreme individualism and pursued bourgeois liberalization. A very few evil-doers have even exploited openings to create disturbances. We must seriously handle these people. We must continue to criticize the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four and eradicate their pernicious influence." We must further carry out education in upholding the four basic principles, resolutely criticize anarchism and extreme individualism and resist the tendency of bourgeois liberalization.

"Comrade Qin Yingji said in conclusion: The 1980's will soon arrive. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, let us dedicate ourselves heart and soul in the new Long March to the cause of the four modernizations and take practical action to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Baise Uprising."

WUHAN HOLDS SIXTH MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Opening Session

HK141520 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Sixth Wuhan Municipal People's Congress opened on the morning of 10 December, with 911 delegates coming from all fronts throughout the municipality to attend. They declared: "We must continue to implement the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th Party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. With the people throughout the municipality and with one heart and one mind, we must build Wuhan into a socialist modernized city."

Presidium Standing Chairman (Meng Xiaopeng) presided over the opening ceremony. Presidium Standing Chairman Li Renzhi delivered the opening speech, in which he said: "This congress will listen to and examine the work report made by Liu Huinong on behalf of the municipal revolutionary committee. It will examine and approve the draft plan for the national economy in Wuhan Municipality between 1980 and 1981 and the income and expenditures in the municipality in 1978 and 1979. It will also examine the work reports made by the Wuhan Municipal Intermediate People's Court and the municipal people's procuratorate. It will elect the component members of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, change the Wuhan Municipal Revolutionary Committee to the Wuhan municipal people's government, elect and decide on candidates for the mayor and deputy mayor positions and elect candidates for the posts of the president of the Wuhan Municipal Intermediate People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Wuhan Municipal People's Procuratorate. It will also elect additional delegates to the Hubei Provincial People's Congress."

In conclusion, Li Renzhi said: "The people's congress must fully foster democracy. I believe that all delegates and CPPCC committee members who are attending this congress as nonvoting delegates will foster the spirit of saying all they know and do so without reserve, fully air the views of workers, peasants, intellectuals and all patriotic personalities throughout the municipality and actively put forward criticisms and opinions on work in all aspects in the whole municipality to make a success of this congress."

At the opening ceremony, Liu Huinong made a work report on behalf of the municipal revolutionary committee. The committee members attending the session of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee attended the opening ceremony as nonvoting delegates.

Closing Session

HK170433 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Sixth Wuhan Municipal People's Congress victoriously concluded on 16 December. The delegates held that the work report of the municipal revolutionary committee was in line with reality and would play a major role in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, implementing eight-character principle and speeding up socialist construction. They pledged to unite and look ahead, work in concert to promote the four modernizations and strive to build Wuhan into a modern city.

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Liu Huinong was elected chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, and Xie Ziqun, Zhang Wendou, Xiong Fei, Lin Yan, Jiao Jingyao, Wang Jian, (Li Bo), (Chen Jianru), (Liu Qingyun), (Gao Xingrong), and (Xiao Tongzhi) were elected vice chairmen. Li Renzhi was elected mayor, and Li Zhi, Wang Jie, Deng Ken, (Sun Rongzhang), Wang Jiaji, Zhang Xuetao, Bi Jianyong, (Liu Zhenbang) and (Li Meifang) were elected vice mayors. (Qi Wenhe) was elected president of the municipal intermediate-level people's court.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS WUHAN THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

HK170327 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] A number of outstanding theatrical performances given by Wuhan university and college students were shown in Wuhan on 13 December. Present were Chen Pixian and Huang Zhizhen, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, and (Li Haifeng), a responsible comrade of the central CYL committee.

HUNAN HOLDS RALLY ON QUALITY MONTH ACTIVITIES

HK111241 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a 6-9 December rally in Changsha to sum up and exchange experience in the second quality month activities and to commend the advanced. The rally also mobilized the cadres and masses on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts throughout the province to make sustained and redoubled efforts, go forward in triumph and strive to improve the quality of products to meet the needs of society.

After carrying out assessments, the province selected 10 advanced enterprises, 37 advanced workshops, 424 advanced shifts and groups and 56 pacesetters in improving the quality of products and 72 superior quality products. This rally conferred the titles of honor on these units, individuals and products.

Liu Fusheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. In his speech, Liu Fusheng reviewed and summed up the outstanding achievements scored in the course of the province's quality month activities and explained the important significance of improving product quality. He demanded: "The whole province should immediately conduct a large-scale discussion of the aims of socialist production. We must eliminate the viewpoint of carrying out production for its own sake. In industrial production, we must really improve the quality of products, increase their variety and satisfy the requirements of society. We must implement the policies which encourage the improvement of product quality. We must actively support application of new technology and new techniques. He also demanded that the province step up technical training for the staff and workers, and that the technical level of 60 percent of workers be slightly enhanced next year. The province must do well in production in the first quarter of next year. The province must also do well in grasping light industrial and textile production and the production of products for agricultural use.

BRIEFS

GUANGXI AGRICULTURE--According to statistics of 12 November, the people in Guangxi had sown 4.6 million mu of green manure and 700,000 mu of wheat, broadbeans, peas, rape and tobacco. The characteristics of winter sowing this year are that the regional revolutionary committee has respected the rights of self-determination of the production teams and only issued the production quotas without specifying the sown areas. The production teams make their own decisions on the crops to be sown in accordance with local conditions. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES READJUSTMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY

HK170816 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 16 Dec 79 HK

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 17 Dec Editorial: "Emancipate the Mind, Implement Policies, and Enliven Rural Economy"]

[Excerpts] An important task we face in currently readjusting the national economy is to continue to implement the spirit of the two important central documents on agriculture, enliven the rural economy, speed up the development of agriculture and insure that the production teams and the peasants can gradually become rich. The key to fulfilling this important task lies in completely eradicating the remnant poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, further emancipating our minds, resolutely implementing the party's rural economic policies, and fully mobilizing the production enthusiasm of the production team cadres and peasants.

Since the gang of four were smashed, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the party Central Committee has adopted a series of important policy measures to turn chaos to order and properly readjust certain cardinal links in production relations which advanced too far and exceeded the current level of the productive forces, to bring them into line with the current level of productive forces. These measures have been warmly supported by the peasants and have stimulated the rapid development of the productive forces. However, we must clearly realize that not all the leftover problems in this respect have been solved. Many systems and methods still exceed the current level of the productive forces. We are certainly not taking the attitude of a revolutionary if we adopt an attitude of paying no attention to and evading the question on systems and methods which exceed the current level of the productive forces for the sake of insuring that we will not make so-called "rightist errors." If we allow the continued existence of systems and methods strongly tinged with leftism, they will certainly not promote the development of the productive forces but are bound to continue to sabotage them instead. Hence, we must continue to emancipate our minds, turn chaos to order and carry out the proper readjustment of certain cardinal links in the production relations, to insure that the production relations will be in line with the current rural productive forces, which are based on manual labor.

The editorial says: We must of course follow the socialist road in carrying out agricultural production. However, due to the fact that Lin Biao and the gang of four used the sham socialism of universal poverty to attack scientific socialism, thus throwing people's thinking into confusion, there are many muddled concepts over the question of what socialism actually is. There are too many dogmas and frameworks. Many things which are not in fact inherently socialist are regarded as sacred inviolable principles. Thus, we bind ourselves up and are unable to emancipate our minds. Actually, we have come to understand from practice that the main principles and hallmarks of socialist economy are: 1) public ownership of the means of production; 2) distribution according to work. So long as we persist in these two things, we are in principle drawing a demarcation line against capitalism. Under the premise of upholding these two things, we should spontaneously and actively apply any system, policy and method which is most effective in promoting the development of the productive forces and in enlivening the rural economy, so that the production teams and the peasants can become rich relatively rapidly.

The editorial says in conclusion: Emancipation of the mind cannot halt at the stage of studying documents or talking. It must be translated into speeding up the development of the rural productive forces. We must not wait to see what is going to happen and adopt the attitude of "if the leaders emancipate their minds, I will too." We must spontaneously smash the spiritual shackles of the ultraleftist line, proceed from reality and study and develop specific and effective measures which will help to make use of every plot of land and every hilltop on our production teams and thus effectively enhance the productive forces and enliven the rural economy, so that the people's living standards can become better every day.

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SICHUAN RIBAO STRESSES PUBLICITY FOR LEGAL SYSTEM

HK160616 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[SICHUAN RIBAO 14 December reporter's commentary]

[Summary] Sichuan has launched extensive publicity of the legal system throughout the province since mid-November, centered on the criminal law and criminal procedure law. In accordance with the instructions of the provincial CCP committee, the committee's propaganda department and the political and legal party group of the provincial revolutionary committee jointly issued a relevant circular on 6 September, and later held a joint telephone conference on publicity of the legal system on 4 November, to make arrangements for the work. Propagandists and report personnel have been trained throughout the province. While conducting publicity, the province has also dealt effective blows at criminals and upheld law and order in society.

"To get a good grasp of publicity of the legal system, it is currently particularly important to closely link publicizing the law with implementing the law, deal blows at criminal activities and uphold law and order in society. Generally speaking the state of law and order is good in the urban and rural areas throughout the province. However, there are rather a lot of crimes in some areas, especially in big cities. Hence, while publicizing the legal system, we must take legal action against criminal elements and deal hard blows at them. The political and legal departments at all levels must select a number of typical cases and hold public trials, to shake up the enemy and educate the masses.

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON ARMED FORCES WORK

HK160604 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 15 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The people's armed forces committee of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee recently held its second meeting. The comrades spoke their minds, summed up this year's experiences in militia work and studied and made arrangements for strengthening the building of the militia next year centered on the four modernizations. Comrade Lu Dadong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of its people's armed forces committee, presided and spoke.

The meeting held: Encouraged by the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Sichuan has scored notable success this year in militia building under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the CCP committee of the Chengdu PLA units. The main signs of this are: The militia of the province have fully played a backbone role in industrial and agricultural production; outstanding successes have been achieved in military training and in weapons and equipment maintenance and storage; and the militia have made contributions by fulfilling their tasks of guarding factories, warehouses, bridges, railways and other key targets, and by helping the public security departments uphold law and order in society.

The meeting held: Economic work is the overriding politics. Militia building can only be done well if it is closely centered on the four modernizations. It is first necessary to clearly understand the relationship between economic construction and militia building and realize that doing well in economic construction is the foundation of all work, including militia building. Only by making a success of building the four modernizations, changing the backwardness of China's production and technology and improving the people's livelihood can we better promote militia work and promote militia building.

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Secondly, we must realize that the outstanding characteristic of the militia is that they are not divorced from production. All the activities of the militia organizations must combine labor and arms. In building the four modernizations, they must regard labor as the main thing, and launch militia activities on the basis of doing well in production, using militia activities to stimulate production.

Thirdly, stressing that militia work must serve the four modernizations certainly does not mean that militia building can be weakened. On the contrary, it is necessary to strive to do a good job of militia work centered on production. It is particularly important to grasp the building of the armed backbone militia in order to ceaselessly promote the work of putting militia work on a sound basis in three respects, do well in militia building, and insure that the militia can come when called, fight when they come and defend the building of the four modernizations. At present, it is particularly necessary to step up the education and policies, the legal system and discipline, to insure that the militia will take the lead in observing discipline and law, bravely struggle against all illegal and criminal social order and security. The meeting demanded that the party committees and people's armed forces at all levels further strengthen militia building in the new year, closely center this work on the four modernizations and turn the militia into promoters of emancipation of the mind, of stability and unity and of the four modernizations, so as to build Sichuan into a reliable great strategic rear area for the motherland.

YUNNAN CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS RALLY ON LAW, ORDER

HK140422 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee held a rally of cadres at and above county and regiment levels of Kunming area on 5 December in the hall of the provincial CCP committee organs. It mobilized the organizations of the party, government, army, people and education circles at all levels to immediately take action to eliminate the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the gang of four, strengthen and put on a sound basis the socialist legal system, strike at criminal offences and activities, rectify social order, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial revolutionary committees and other circles concerned, including Liu Minghui, Cha Yusheng, (Wang Wenyi), Zhao Xuequan, Wu Shengmin, (Meng Qi), (Xiao Huayou), (Wang Yuzhong), and (He Bo) attended the rally. Vice Chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and Director of the provincial public security bureau (Meng Qi) first conveyed the spirit of the national conference on urban order at the rally. Liu Minghui, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee spoke at the conference. He made 10 proposals in his speech, in accordance with the spirit of the national conference on urban order on how to strengthen socialist legal system in the province, rectify order in society, strike at the sabotage activities of criminals and maintain stability and unity. Cha Yusheng, deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units; (Mu Jinchang), deputy secretary of the Kunming City CCP Committee and director of the city public security bureau; Zhao Xuequan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions; Deputy Secretary of the provincial CYL committee (Yang Zhongquan); Vice Chairman of the provincial women's federation (Chang Xiuxian); Acting Procurator (Wang Yuzhong) of the provincial people's procuratorate; and Acting President of the provincial higher people's court (Xiao Huayou) made speeches at the rally. On behalf of the army and people of all nationalities they enthusiastically endorsed the instructions and measures of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee on tidying up law and order in society in the cities. They resolutely pledged that they would closely cooperate with unified understanding and procedure under the unified leadership of the party, to deal resolute, timely and effective blows at criminal offences and activities and rectify well social order. They would struggle hard to maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity and speed up the achievement of the four modernizations.

LIN HUJIA ATTENDS OPENING OF BEIJING CPPCC COMMITTEE

HK101243 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee opened on the afternoon of 5 December, with some 700 CPPCC committee members in attendance. On the morning of 5 December, the session held a preparatory meeting to deliberate on the agenda and schedule of the session and the namelists of the members of the motions examination committee and the resolution draft committee.

Those attending the opening ceremony included Lin Hujia, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Jia Tingsan, third secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Bai Jiefu and Liu Zhuchun, Standing Committee members of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; Liu Daosheng and (She Jieqing), Standing Committee members of the municipal CCP committee, Ji Fang and Banchaneerdeni Quejijianzan, vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee, Nie Zhen and Qian Changzhao, Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee (Huang Xiang) and (Qin Yizhi), members of the National CPPCC Committee (Yan Jici), (Gao Ge), (Xia Xiang), Hou Jingru, Wen Jiasi, (Pu Jiexiu) and Lei Jieqiong, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee; and responsible persons of all democratic parties and people's organizations in the municipality.

Hou Jingru, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, announced the opening of the session. In his speech, Hou Jingru dealt with the excellent situation at home and abroad. He went on to say: "In accordance with the tasks of the CPPCC for the new period and in connection with the situation of the municipality, this session will seriously sum up past work, establish a new plan for upcoming work, elect the chairman of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee and increase the number of vice chairmen and Standing Committee members. All municipal CPPCC committee members at this session attend the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress as nonvoting delegates to discuss the principles and matters of vital importance concerning socialist modernization in the municipality."

After Hou Jingru spoke, all municipal CPPCC committee members unanimously adopted the agenda and schedule of the session, the namelist of the motions examination committee members, the closing day for motions and the namelist of the resolution draft committee members.

Subsequently, (Gao Ge), vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, made a work report of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPPCC committee. In this report, he summed up the situation in actively carrying out various activities over the past 2 years. Over the past 2 years, the municipal CPPCC committee has chiefly done the following work: 1) it has restored and carried forward the excellent traditions set by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou for us; it has actively conducted democratic consultation activities; 2) it has encouraged the free airing of views, opened all avenues for people of talent and given full play to the activism of CPPCC committee members and personalities of various circles, who have made suggestions and done everything for socialist modernization; 3) it has organized and helped municipal CPPCC committee members, all democratic parties and personalities of various circles to seriously study political theory, current events and policies; 4) it has actively implemented the various policies of the party and created good conditions for consolidating the political situation of stability and unity; 5) it has actively carried out propaganda work for Taiwan; and 6) it has collected, sorted out and compiled literary and historical data.

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(Gao Ge) said that in the new period, the work focus of the united front and the CPPCC must be resolutely shifted to the tasks of serving the four modernizations, making Taiwan return to our motherland and accomplishing the great cause of uniting our motherland. (Gao Ge) put forward the following work: 1) The CPPCC must further conduct democratic consultation, enliven the political life, foster socialist democracy and play its part in supervising the enforcement of the Constitution and law and the implementation of policies; 2) the CPPCC must fully mobilize the activism of its committee members and personalities of all quarters, encourage the free airing of views, open all avenues for people of talent and make more contributions to the promotion of stability and unity and the achievement of the four modernizations; 3) the CPPCC must organize and help its committee members and patriotic personalities of various circles to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, current events and policies on a voluntary basis. It must actively conduct study and discussion of the problems of the criterion of truth; 4) the CPPCC must vigorously carry out work for Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese and actively expand the revolutionary patriotic united front; 5) the CPPCC must hold high the banner of opposing hegemonism and upholding world peace and actively carry out people's diplomatic activities.

On 6 December, all municipal CPPCC committee members will carry out activities in groups. On 7 December, they will attend the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress as nonvoting delegates.

Chairman, Vice Chairmen Elected

OW152156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Dec--The second session of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee was held in Beijing from 5 through 14 December.

In a democratic atmosphere and by means of group meetings, special topic discussions and written proposals, over 600 committee members attending the meeting freely spoke their minds, carried out intensive discussions and offered many suggestions on and criticisms of major state policies and political affairs and on various state and municipal issues, reflecting the views and wishes of people of various circles and the masses. Committee members submitted some 440 proposals on a wide range of subjects and they will be forwarded to departments concerned under the Beijing municipal people's government for study and proper handling.

The meeting elected Zhao Pengfei (Man Chu nationality) chairman of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee and 14 additional vice chairmen to the same committee. They are: Liao Musha, Liu Han, Guo Buyue, Luo Qing, He Yizhang, Liang Zhengzhong, Lin Tong, Wang Ziru (female), Zhang Guangdou, Su Congzhou, Lu Zongda, Sun Fuling, Gu Junzheng and Ding Gongnan. The meeting also elected 47 additional Standing Committee members and 121 committee members to the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION OF NEI MONGGOL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

SK140420 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to station sources, the third plenary session of the Nei Monggol Regional revolutionary committee was held on the morning of 13 December. It was decided at the plenary session that the second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress will be held in Hohhot on 17 December. The session also discussed part of the preparatory work for the convocation of the second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress.

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NEI MONGGOL: CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 12-13 DEC

SK140453 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to a report by station reporter (Hu Sianming), the sixth session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee was held on 12-13 December in Hohhot. It was decided at the session that the second plenary session of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee will be held on 16 December. The session also discussed and adopted the draft work report of the Standing Committee, draft namelist of the motions examination committee and the agenda of the second plenary session of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee. The agenda includes the following: listen to and adopt the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee; make all Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee members as observers to the second session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress; listen to the government work report of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and other important reports concerning the national economic plans; elect a chairman, additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee; adopt the motion examination report advanced by the motions examination committee; and adopt the resolution of the session and other related matters. The session also discussed and adopted the namelist of additional and supplementary members of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee.

Kui Bi, chairman of the Ghe Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee, chaired this Standing Committee session. Attending this session were Ke Ligeng, Wang Zaitian, Sun Lanfeng, Peng Sike, Zhou Beifeng and Yang Lingde, vice chairmen of the Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee.

SHANXI FULFILLS 1979 COAL PRODUCTION PLAN

OW141318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, December 14 (XINHUA)--Shanxi Province, China's leading coal producer, turned out 100.02 million tons of coal between January 1 and December 10 this year, completing the state coal production target for 1979 ahead of schedule. The province's 1979 coal target was 14 million tons more than that for 1978. Shanxi's 1979 tunnelling target was also fulfilled. Compared with the same period of last year, the province's coal output between January 1 and December 10 went up by 9.68 per cent and tunnelling footage, 6.65 per cent. The coal miners have launched a campaign for technical innovations. By improving the equipment of 18 coal mines, the miners raised their combined output by nearly three million tons compared with last year.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN LITERARY MEETING--The Tianjin Municipal Association of Literary and Art Workers held a meeting on 7 December to relay the guidelines of the fourth national congress of literary and art workers. Bai Hua, vice chairman of the Tianjin municipal revolutionary committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Tianjin municipal party committee, on behalf of Comrade Chen Weida, extended greetings to representatives who had returned from attending the fourth national congress of literary and art workers. (Mao Min), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, relayed the magnificent atmosphere of the national congress in a report. (Chen Juemin), vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Association of Literary and Art Workers, presided over the meeting. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 8 Dec 79 SK]

HEILONGJIANG COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR PUNISHING CRIMINALS

OW162232 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Station commentary: "Strike at Criminals and Maintain Social Order"]

[Text] Strengthening the socialist legal system, striking at criminals and safeguarding social order in cities and towns--this is a major task at present in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and insuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations. When bad people in society run wild, the people will suffer. To maintain the situation of stability and unity and maintain social order, the public security and judicial departments must use the power of the socialist legal system and strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at all kinds of criminals who seriously undermine social order. At the same time, all other departments must back up the public security and judicial departments and support them in severely punishing the extremely vicious murderers, rapists, robbers, arsonists and other archcriminals seriously disrupting social order. It is especially important to deal telling blows at the evil ringleaders and abettors of criminal gangs.

It is necessary to combine the efforts of the organs of dictatorship with those of the masses and to mobilize all factories, mines, communications and transport departments, commercial stores, schools, government organizations, neighborhoods and families to work with one heart and one mind to solve more cases. It is necessary to strictly enforce the laws, arrest those who should be arrested and punish those who deserve punishment. We must not be softhearted. We must deflate the arrogance of those scoundrels so the people can lead a peaceful life.

We should conduct in-depth propaganda and education among the masses on the socialist legal system and on stability and unity, and mobilize and rely on the masses to wage resolute struggles against criminals. It is necessary to combine the efforts of society, families and schools, and using both positive and negative examples, do a really good job in the ideological education of the young people. A strong public opinion should be created so everyone will understand, abide by and enforce the law and establish good social order. To quickly and effectively enhance social order in cities and towns, the party committees must strengthen leadership and achieve unity in thinking and action.

It is necessary to conscientiously popularize the experience of the (Donglai) police substation in Harbin in combining the work of public security organizations with reliance on the masses to maintain social order, form a strong and effective working relationship between the organs of dictatorship and the masses, step up efforts to educate and reform the young people who (?have engaged in) criminal activities, and isolate and strike at the handful of criminal elements who have committed innumerable crimes. It is necessary to commend and encourage the advanced units and individuals who dare to wage resolute struggles against all kinds of criminals in society so as to inspire more and more people to take part in the struggle to maintain social order and public security in cities and safeguard the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW170621 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The seventh session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee was held at the Friendship Palace of Harbin Municipality on 16 December. Today's session was presided over by Comrade Wang Yilun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

The meeting has decided to hold the second plenary session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee on 19 December. The meeting discussed and approved a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee; approved through consultation a namelist of additional committee members adopted at the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and a namelist of additional candidates for chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee; discussed and approved the agenda of the forthcoming second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee; and discussed the namelists of the Presidium, secretary general and the bills committee.

WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES JILIN PARTY MEETING

OW141958 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0333 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Changchun, 12 Dec--The Jilin Provincial CCP Committee recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to analyze economic work throughout the province and solve economic work problems in connection with studying Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and from the viewpoint that practice is the only criterion of truth.

Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the closing session of the meeting. He said: The four modernizations require that we think in terms of objective realities, and conducting an in-depth discussion on the criterion of truth means discussing and solving problems in the four modernizations in light of actual conditions.

He stressed: It is necessary to keep this in mind when analyzing and studying the present state and problems in the province's economic work and to adopt appropriate measures so that from now on the national economic development of the whole province will be based on objective realities.

The meeting pointed out: To concentrate our efforts in doing well in economic work, it is necessary first of all to persistently, conscientiously and in an all-round way implement the guidelines of the two central documents on accelerating agricultural development, bring into full play the peasants' enthusiasm and grasp agricultural production well. In arranging agricultural production, it is necessary to implement the principles of simultaneously developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries and taking grain as the key link, insuring all-round development, adapting to local conditions and concentrating properly. Not only must agricultural production be increased, but forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries must all be developed. The localities in the province should, according to their different natural conditions, proceed from reality and develop either agriculture or forestry or animal husbandry, whichever is suitable, making full use of all resources. All localities should give first priority to one field of production, while simultaneously developing other fields of production to insure all-round development.

The meeting held that one outstanding problem in the province's agricultural production is that output is unstable, with rather large fluctuations between good and lean years. To fundamentally solve this problem requires long and multifaceted efforts. One important measure is to persistently promote agricultural mechanization.

Many comrades pointed out that the frost-free period in Jilin is short and that when the first frost occurs has a great bearing on the success or failure of the crops. If we persist in equipping agriculture with modern technology, expand the acreage seeded by machinery year after year to shorten the seeding time and promote mechanized harvesting to speed up autumn harvests, we will win longer growing periods for the crops.

The meeting pointed out that Jilin Province is especially weak in light industry and its revenues and accumulation of funds are low. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to pay attention to developing the light and textile industries in order to make a breakthrough in developing the national economy. To develop light and textile industries, it is necessary to base ourselves on the characteristics of the province's resources and bring into play our own superiority. The comrades held that there are relatively abundant chemical industrial raw materials and very abundant timber resources in Jilin Province, and that many areas in the province are suitable for growing beets and reeds. Therefore, in developing light and textile industries, it is necessary to place emphasis on the textile, dyeing and printing, paper, sugar, plastic products, wood furniture, pesticide and pharmaceutical industries. In view of the fact that the province's light and textile industries are faced with the problems of poor product quality, lack of variety, high costs and low competitiveness, the meeting also put forward plans aimed at improving this backward state as quickly as possible.

The meeting analyzed the present situation and problems in implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy in the province. It was pointed out that since the beginning of this year, a great deal of work has been done in industrial readjustment and that some achievements have been made. However, as far as the leadership is concerned, there is a lack of determination, measures are not effective enough, and readjustment work is progressing slowly. Now it is necessary to adopt decisive, effective measures to firmly grasp the readjustment of a number of enterprises. At the same time, the meeting also studied and decided on plans for existing enterprises to tap potential and carry out innovations and reforms, and called for their implementation as soon as possible. The meeting also studied the problem of capital construction being spread over too many projects. The meeting held that this is a key problem concerning whether or not we can do a good job in readjusting the national economy. In connection with next year's plans, it was decided that capital construction projects would be examined individually and that those which are not urgently needed or for which supplies are not available would be resolutely stopped or postponed.

The meeting held: The four modernizations and economic construction is the overriding central task of the whole party. From now on, the provincial party committee and party committees at various levels must devote their time and efforts mainly to economic work, effectively strengthen leadership over economic work and push the national economy forward throughout the province.

WANG ENMAO SEES, PRAISES DRAMA PERFORMANCE

OW161000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0151 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Changchun, 13 Dec--"Jiu Jiu Ta" [Help Her], an eight-act Mandarin drama written and staged by the Changchun Mandarin Drama Troupe has maintained a full-house record since the staging of its premiere on 1 August. To meet audience demands, the troupe broke into six rehearsal groups for simultaneous performances at three theaters. Over 260 performances have now been staged, with two or three performances each day, but this number still does not satisfy audience demands. This spectacular response has seldom been seen in Changchun's theatrical circles.

"Jiu Jiu Ta" depicts the complicated course traversed by a female middle school student: from good to bad when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, and from bad to good after the gang was smashed.

Recently, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee, observed the performance and jubilantly praised the drama as a good one. Li Beihua, deputy secretary of the Changchun municipal party committee, wrote an article after watching the drama, saying that the drama was worth seeing and could serve as vivid teaching material for conducting education among youngsters and those engaged in youth work.

REN ZHONGYI VISITS LIAONING 'SOCIALIST MORALITY' REPORT MEETING

SK170954 [Editorial Report SK] Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 16 December carried a 200-word report which stated that a report meeting sponsored by the CYL Central Committee on the education of socialist morality conducted in Beijing, Tianjin, Harbin and Shenyang ended in Shenyang on 15 December. The report stated that Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, delivered a report to CYL cadres of Liaoning Province. The report stated that "Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Guo Feng, first secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, and (Wu Tieming), deputy secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, visited all delegates who came to Shenyang and spoke to them."

BRIEFS

HARBIN GARRISON COMMAND--The Harbin Municipal Garrison Command this morning called a meeting to discuss ways of cooperating with local public security departments in maintaining public order. Fully understanding the importance of doing a good job of patrolling the city and safeguarding public order with the help of local residents, all comrades attending the meeting agreed that the city be patrolled by special teams under the leadership and arrangements of local party committees. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG COMBATS CRIME--A public security subbureau in Qiqihar Municipality, Heilongjiang, has taken effective measures to combat criminal activities in order to maintain public order. Located in the city's industrial district, this subbureau has organized capable cadres and policemen to conduct patrols day and night in the areas where crimes frequently occur. This subbureau recently issued a notice banning the manufacture and carrying of all types of weapons, and it has confiscated 680 weapons. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of this subbureau, the crime rate in this district has declined sharply. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Heilongjiang Province has overfulfilled the 1979 grain procurement task. A 4 December statistic shows that the procurement is 330 million jin more than the planned target. More than 30 counties overfulfilled their grain procurement tasks. They include Nuohe, Kedong, Zhaodong, Hailun, Bayan and Wuchang. They are selling surplus grain to the state. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW]

JILIN YOUTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Jilin Provincial CCP Committee held a work conference on education of youth in Siping Municipality between 27 and 30 November. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties, cities and districts, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, education, labor, cultural, and public security bureau, the provincial trade union council, the provincial women's federation, the provincial office in charge of educated youth work, the CCP committees of provincial level organizations, the Jilin Railway Bureau, and offices in charge of education of youth in various districts--more than 110 people. Comrade (Yu Lin), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, presided over and addressed the conference. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Dec 79 SK]

JILIN SPONSORS PAINTING EXHIBITION--The Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai workers painting exhibition was opened at the Changchun Municipal Workers Cultural Palace on the morning of 10 December. (Yu Lin), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and Li Beihuai and Zhai Xiangkun, deputy secretaries of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee, attended the opening ceremony and saw the exhibition. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 79 SK]

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RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES NAMELIST OF GANSU CPPCC COMMITTEE

HK141412 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[XINHUA reports: "Namelist of Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee"]

[Text] Chairman: Yang Zhilin [2254 2784 7207].

Vice Chairmen: Wang Xiaoci [3769 1321 1964], Zheng Zhongyuan [6774 6850 6678], Mu Shengzhong [1970 3932 1813], Lei Enjun [7191 1869 6874], Wu Song [0702 2646], Yang Hanlie [2254 3352 3535], and Lu Weigong [7120 3634 0361].

Secretary General: Wang Dengyu [3769 4098 3768].

SHAANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON GRAIN WORK

HK090732 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "The provincial grain conference held: Shaanxi's summer grain production increased by more than 30 percent this year, and the autumn grain harvest is also good. The year's total grain output has set a new record. The rural situation is good and people's minds are at ease. Hence, we have the conditions for fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's procurement task."

The conference stressed: "We must continue to implement the policy of leaving the base procurement figure unchanged for several years, setting a definite figure for surplus grain to be procured each year, making up losses in deficit areas by increased procurement in bumper areas, increasing prices and awarding bonuses. The figure for surplus grain to be procured must be set each year and must not be left unchanged for several years. If it is set at a permanent level, it is impossible to procure more from increased production, thus procurement will have to be done in a forcible way if production declines. This cannot satisfy the grain requirements of national construction and the people's livelihood. Hence, surplus grain procurement is a part of the general procurement, and the fulfillment of this task must be guaranteed. However, it is necessary to resolutely adhere to the base procurement level stipulated in a unified way by the central authorities. We must certainly not procure excessive amounts of grain."

The conference held: "To enliven grain work, the prefectural and county grain departments must assign people to grasp the purchase and sale of grain at negotiated prices. These prices must follow normal trends and must not be raised in an arbitrary way."

Comrade Yu Mingtao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, said at the conference: "Our province still requires the state to send in grain, edible oil and cotton to us. It would be very dangerous to go on in this way. We must all be resolved to promote production. At the same time, we must practice economy in grain consumption and lead thrifty lives. We must strictly control and reduce grain sales. Industry should use substitutes for grain. We must get a good grasp of planned parenthood work."

The conference arranged this year's grain procurement and sales plans. "The several prefectures and municipalities in the Guanghong area and Hanzhong Prefecture are bearing a relatively heavy burden of the grain difficulties of the whole province, since they are continuing to look after the four low-yielding grain-deficit prefectures of Yanan, Yulin, Shangluo and Ankang. However, these four prefectures must pay attention to achieving self-sufficiency in grain and promote diversification on that basis."

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The conference also discussed the question of achieving provincial self-sufficiency in edible oil, and held that this was possible provided the effort was made.

SHAANXI TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON PROMOTING PRODUCTION

HK110615 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "The Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 7 December, calling on the staff and workers on the industry and communications front throughout the province to strive to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for this year and make good preparations for next year's production. Comrade He Chenghua, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the conference.

He first spoke on the situation on the industry and communications front. He said: Since the beginning of this year, under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the staff and workers on our province's industry and communications front have striven to implement the principles of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement of the national economy. By the end of August, our province's total value of industrial output reached 9.374 billion yuan, which is about 90 percent of the originally planned 10.35 billion yuan for this year." "According to incomplete statistics, by the end of November, 30 percent of the province's enterprises have prefulfilled their plans for total output value. Fourteen of the 60 key products have prefulfilled their annual plans, and 23 have kept up with the plans. We have also scored new achievements in promoting product quality and lowering consumption." New product varieties have been introduced in light industry. The Xian, Changan, Xianyang and 16 other nitrogenous fertilizer plants have made profits.

Comrade He Chenghua emphatically pointed out: On the whole, the current situation of industrial production is indeed good. However, our tasks in this last month are still great. The central task facing us is to simultaneously grasp current production and prepare well for next year's production. We must first strive to fulfill this year's plans for increasing production and practicing economy. We must proceed from the province's overall situation and strive to do more work.

When talking about production in the first quarter of next year, Comrade He Chenghua pointed out: We must increase production in the first quarter of next year by 8.63 percent as compared with this year's corresponding period. Therefore, all industry and communications departments, all prefectural and municipal economics committees and all enterprises must continue to seriously implement the spirit of the third plenary session, correct their ideological line, strengthen investigation and study, and work to solve problems regarding production and construction.

To enliven economic work, we must seriously promote readjustment in industries and enthusiastically improve product quality. "We must strive to economize in energy consumption, seriously strike a balance in our transport plans and also strengthen our control over the entire system. We must mobilize the enthusiasm of the staff and workers and persist in promoting our province's industrial production."

SHAANXI PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON URBAN LAW, ORDER

HK150301 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] A Shaanxi provincial conference on urban law and order was held in Xian from 7 to 12 December. The conference seriously studied and discussed principles, policies and specific measures for tidying up urban law and order in the light of existing problems. Li Erzong, standing secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yan Kelun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and head of its political and legal group; and Shi Yizhi, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy head of the provincial CCP committee's political and legal group, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference seriously conveyed the spirit of the national urban order conference, studied Comrade Peng Zhen's important speech and the relevant documents, and got a clear idea of the principles, policies and tasks for tidying up social order in urban areas. The conference held: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, a political situation of stability and unity has appeared in the province and the general state of social order is good. However, in the past few months, social order has been chaotic in Xian, Baoji, Tongchuan, Yanan and other cities. This is prominently illustrated by the frenzied activities of criminals, who endanger the lives and property of the state and people, sabotage the political situation of stability and unity and interfere with the smooth progress of the four modernizations. The masses strongly demand that stern blows be dealt at criminals and that social order in the towns be tidied up as quickly as possible.

The conference pointed out: In tidying up social order in the towns, we must concentrate on murderers [words indistinct], arsonists and other criminals who seriously sabotage social order. We must [words indistinct] gangs of thugs. In particular, we must severely punish according to the laws the ringleaders and instigators of thug gangs.

The conference emphasized: In tidying up social order in urban areas, we must persistently follow the principles of combining specialized organs with the masses and education with punishment, work under the unified leadership of the party committees, launch the masses in depth, conduct deepgoing education in observing discipline and law, clearly state the principles, policies and measures for the struggle against criminal activities and support and encourage the masses to struggle against criminal activities. All factories, mines, communications units, shops, schools, organs, neighborhoods and homes must shoulder their responsibilities and work together to insure social order. We must set up and put on a sound basis the mass organizations such as residents' committees, security committees, mediation committees and the militia. The PLA must carry forward the fine tradition of army-people unity and help local authorities insure law and order. It is necessary to step up education, control and remolding of youths and juveniles, especially young delinquents. We must launch the masses to expose criminal cases, dig out and put on public trial the criminal ringleaders and punish them according to law.

We must guard against framing people, factionalist interference, people seizing the chance to deal blows in revenge and remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four and bad people shifting the struggle to other targets and carrying out sabotage activities.

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SHAANXI RADIO OUTLINES SOCIAL ORDER PROBLEMS

HK150304 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Station commentary: "Strike at Criminal Activities and Tidy Up Urban Social Order"]

[Excerpts] In the past few months, social order has been chaotic in parts of the province, especially in large and medium cities such as Xian, Baoji, Tongchuan and Yanan, and along the railway lines. This is prominently illustrated by the frenzied activities of criminals. Bad elements make trouble everywhere and deliberately cause chaos. Some criminals form gangs and cause public disturbances. Some burst into shops, people's homes or public places to commit robberies and inflict outrages on women. Some brazenly take violent revenge on people who inform on them and surround, attack and beat public security cadres and policemen and law and order activists. They are completely lawless, and their arrogance has reached the limit. The masses are demanding that the party and government take effective measures to deal vigorous blows at the sabotage activities of these criminal elements.

The organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat absolutely cannot let these persons, whom the masses call black sheep, remain at large. They must arrest and sentence them as appropriate, showing no mercy whatever. Otherwise, they are failing in their duty to the people.

Tidying up social order in the urban areas is a task for all the masses. It is far from sufficient to merely rely on the organs concerned. It is necessary to extensively launch the masses under the leadership of the party organizations at all levels, mobilize the forces of all quarters and put into effect the principle of combining the masses with the specialized organs.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS XIAN FORUM ON AGRICULTURE

HK150308 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] From 3 to 6 December, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, and responsible persons from the departments of agriculture and industry of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial science and technology committee visited the agricultural scientists and technicians who have worked for a long time in the research center on agricultural science and technology and held a forum on Shaanxi's agricultural problems. Comrade Ma Wenrui hoped the agricultural scientists and technicians would make contributions to Shaanxi's agricultural modernization and development. The participants in the forum offered many good suggestions for improving Shaanxi agriculture, solving the difficulties of agricultural technicians and so on.

XINJIANG PUBLIC SECURITY CHIEF CALLS FOR COMBATING CRIME

OW132008 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a report by a station reporter, Hou Liang, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee and director of the regional public security bureau, has called on public security cadres and police and fighters maintaining social order among all nationalities to take immediate action and fight against criminal sabotage activities with concerted, allout efforts in order to rectify social order in a relatively short time and contribute to consolidating and developing political stability and unity.

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Hou Liang made this statement at a meeting of public security cadres and police and fighters maintaining social order in the Urumqi area on 11 December. After analyzing the situation and problems existing in public security in Xinjiang, Comrade Hou Liang said that public security organs are in the forefront in the fight against crime. In rectifying social order, the cadres and fighters should carry out their duties with greater vigor and courage so that the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat can play a fuller role in striking at criminals and noticeably improve social order in the Urumqi area in a short time.

Comrade Hou Liang set forth the following tasks for public security organs and cadres, police and fighters maintaining social order among all nationalities in rectifying urban social order:

1. It is imperative to step up investigations of crimes and organize task forces to solve criminal cases.
2. It is necessary to step up investigations and studies of criminal cases, concentrate efforts on reviewing materials and handle criminals step by step in accordance with the laws.
3. In public places, areas near key government offices and in places prone to crime, it is necessary to organize civilian police and public security activists to coordinate with PLA units in carrying out patrols to maintain social order.
4. In conducting education among young people, it is necessary to coordinate with departments concerned to carry out in-depth and extensive propaganda and education on the socialist legal system and moral character.
5. It is necessary to strengthen the work at the grassroots level and reinstitute, consolidate and strengthen neighborhood committees and public security committees as quickly as possible in order to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of people in struggling against crime.
6. In rectifying urban social order, public security organs at all levels should take concerted action with the procuratorates and courts under the unified leadership of party committees.

During the meeting, Comrade Xie Yuquan, deputy secretary of the Urumqi Municipal CCP Committee, conveyed the guidelines of the national conference on urban social order. Comrade Lu Guangxun, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee, put forth (a three-point) proposal aimed at rectifying social order in Urumqi Municipality.

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